THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.--No. 150. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz:—The Anterior, the Interior and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz:—The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract of Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. February 25, 1857.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:—

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of *buchu, cubebs,* and *juniper berries*, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR VE MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—

Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor Penna.
Hon THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, U. S. Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD Judge Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. F. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington.
And many others, if necessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Ware
house, No. 594 BROADWAY,
Metropolitan Hotel, New York,
AND
No. 104 S. TENTH St.
PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYW
WARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

Napoleon's Reception of and Speech to General Dix—The "Historical Amity" and Friendly Relations of France and the United States of "Great Value"—Secretary Seward's Mexican Despatch of Nov. 23 Missing—The Papacy in a Critical Condition.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Reform Meeting.

LONDON, December 24, P. M.—The Trades Unions have agreed to place their organizations at the disposition of the Reform party.

ITALY.

Critical Relations with the Papal Government.

ROME, December 24, P. M.—The relations between the Italian and Papal Governments continue in a critical condition, and M. Tonelli, the Italian ambassador, makes little progress in his negotiations with the Pope.

Eugenie Not Going to Rome.

PARIS, December 24, P. M.—The Empress Eugenie, contrary to expectation, will not go to Rome.

Deficiency in the Italian Finances.

FLORENCE, December 24, P. M.—The Budget submitted to the Italian Chambers by the Finance Minister shows a large deficit in the receipts as compared with the expenditures.

The Line Down East of Sackville, N. B.

SACKVILLE, N. B., December 25, 11 P. M.—There has been no communication east of this point for the last two hours, and this line is supposed to be down. No cable despatches have been received to-day.

GENERAL DIX AND NAPOLEON.

Reception of the New American Minister by the Emperor—Friendly Speeches Interchanged—The "Historical Amity" of the Nations of Great Value.

PARIS, December 24.—The Emperor Napoleon accorded an audience yesterday to the Hon. Mr. Bigelow, ex-Minister of the United States, who had the honor of presenting to his Majesty Major-General John A. Dix, his successor in the representation of the American Government, near the Court of the Tuileries.

General Dix, on presenting his credentials to the Emperor, made a few remarks, in the course of which he referred to the long standing ancient international amity which existed between the people and the Government of France and the people and Executive of the United States, as well as the many historical reminiscences which tended to perpetuate the friendship existing between them. The General expressed, in the name of the United States Government, his sincere wish that the good understanding at present existing between the two countries would become perpetual.

The Emperor Napoleon replied, thanking General Dix for the agreeable manner in which he had opened his mission to the French Court. His Majesty said:—The historical reminiscences to which you allude as having existed from early date between France and the United States constitute a sure guarantee that no misunderstanding will disturb the friendly relations which prevail between the two countries. The continuance of a loyal and sincere understanding between the Governments will be a great advantage to the industry and commerce of both countries, the inhabitants of which already astonish the other portions of the world by the marvels of their enterprise. Such an understanding will do much to insure and guarantee popular progress, and the march of civilization. Your presence in Paris, sir, cannot but contribute to this happy result by upholding in your official character these good relations, to which I attach the highest value.

THE MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

A Despatch of Secretary Seward's Not Received in France.

PARIS, December 24.—The *Moniteur* of this morning says that the French Government has never received the despatch of Mr. Secretary Seward, dated on the 23d of November, addressed to United States Minister Bigelow, in Paris, and published with the official correspondence just sent in by the President to Congress, and in which Mr. Seward, speaking of Napoleon's new amendment for the removal of the French troops from Mexico in the spring of 1867, says:—"But the Emperor's decision to modify the existing arrangement without any understanding with the United States, so as to leave the whole French army in Mexico for the present, instead of withdrawing one detachment in November, current, as promised, is now found in every way inconvenient and exceptionable. We cannot acquiesce, first, because the term "next spring," as appointed for the entire evacuation, is indefinite and vague; second, because we have no authority for stating to Congress and to the American people, that we have now a better guarantee for the withdrawal of the whole expeditionary force in the spring than we have heretofore had for the withdrawal of a part in November."

TURKEY.

A New Minister from the Sultan to Napoleon.

PARIS, December 24.—His Excellency Mehemed Djemil Pacha, the newly appointed ambassador of the Sublime Porte to the Court of France, presented his credentials to Napoleon immediately after the reception of General Dix, the American Minister, yesterday. The Emperor afforded him a gracious reception and expressed himself in a friendly address.

CHINA.

The French Naval Expedition Against Corea.

HONG KONG, December 1.—It is reported here to-day that the French naval expedition against Corea, undertaken by an admiral to avenge the murder of missionaries, and other outrages, has been beaten off from Kunghau with the loss of forty-five men, and that the imperial fleet had returned to Shanghae.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

Arrival of the "Allemania."

NEW YORK, December 26.—The steamer *Allemania* has arrived, with Southampton dates to the 12th instant.

Great Britain and Ireland.

The London *Times'* Dublin correspondent says the intentions of the Fenian leaders seem to be so checkmated on every side, the authorities are so vigilant, and the military force at the command of the Government so overwhelming, that only madmen would raise the Fenian flag.

The Waterford hotels have been searched for Stephens. The police of Youghal and the surrounding stations are armed with breech-loaders.

Two shopkeepers were arrested in Dublin on Saturday. Seven passengers by the Liverpool steamer were arrested at Waterford.

Artillery is to be stationed in Dublin Castle.

The Waterford magistracy have asked for additional military.

Sixteen cases of gunpowder were seized at Athy, in its transit to Queen's county. Two boxes, containing fifty-six pounds of powder, were also seized at Tralee.

Twelve men were arrested in Dublin on Monday. One of them had in his possession Greek fire, and materials for making it.

At Belfast, Clonmel, and Glyn persons have been arrested. At Drogheda the magistrates have called for military aid.

Switzerland.

M. Fornerod and M. Dubs are the President and Vice President of Switzerland for 1867.

Italy.

The Finance Minister has issued 5,000,000 of rentes for the payment of the indemnity to Austria. No extraordinary resources will be required for the budget.

Prussia.

The statement that the ex-King of Hanover had absolved his late officers from their oath of allegiance is not confirmed.

Austria.

The President of the Servian Senate is at Vienna, waiting on the Foreign Minister.

Candian Insurrection.

Intelligence received at Constantinople announces the complete submission of the Cretans from Caned to Rettimo.

The intelligence received from Athens states that three Greek army corps had left for the frontier provinces.

Garibaldini continue to arrive at Athens.

China.

The French Admiral, in charge of the expedition against Corea, has deferred active operations till spring.

The American schooner *General Sherman* was seized by pirates. They fired her after tying to the masts two English passengers and the crew, all whom perished.

Australia.

Great floods, with heavy rains, prevailed at Melbourne.

The Waikatos intend to attack Napier on the departure of the military.

The Adelaide Assembly rejected the bill for the amendment of the Constitution.

The wool clip is satisfactory.

Italy—The Speech of the Pope.

The Pope has addressed the officers of the 85th regiment on their departure from Rome. He said:—"Your flag left France to restore the Holy See. The flag now returns to France; but many consciences will not be satisfied, for a revolution will come to the States of Rome. Italy is not complete, as has been said, because this scrap of territory still remains; when this no longer remains the flag of revolution will float over the Italian capital. I pray for Napoleon and his tranquillity, but he also must do something. France is the eldest daughter of the Church, but it does not suffice to wear the title. The right to wear it must be proved by deeds.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, December 24.—The statement in the *Herald* that a large cotton warehouse near Norfolk, Va., was destroyed by fire, one day last week, and 2500 bales of cotton consumed, with a loss amounting to $141,500, is incorrect, no such fire having occurred either in Norfolk or its vicinity.

The United States District Court, Hon. A. C. Underwood presiding, adjourned on Saturday last until the May Term. The Admiralty case, in which the owners of the steamship *Saragossa* claim salvage for saving the schooner *McKee*, found in distress at sea and towed into Hampton Roads, has been ably argued during this term by the counsel on both sides. The amount involved is about $130,000, but the respondents aver that the vessel and cargo were only worth $80,000. Judge Underwood took the case under advisement, reserving his decision for fifteen days.

The schooner *Rebecca Shepperd*, of Philadelphia, Captain Feaston, from Kingston, Jamaica, bound to Philadelphia, with a cargo of guano, arrived at Norfolk to-day, in distress. She obtained her cargo at Navassa, but had the misfortune to encounter the terrible hurricane which wrecked so many vessels. Among others she put into Kingston dismasted and otherwise damaged, narrowly escaping being wrecked. She left Kingston fully repaired, November 17, and up to the Capes of the Delaware encountered severe northerly weather. On the 16th instant, off the Delaware Capes, she was met by a severe northwester, and was driven off as far as Hatteras, where she lost her jib-boom and sails. She reached Norfolk early this morning, and will remain there a week repairing damages. The schooner *Impudence* sailed from Kingston for Halifax, N. S., November 16.

The schooner *Golden Lead*, Laugthorne, from Swan Island, previously reported, has arrived at Norfolk.

The schooner *Lady Antrim*, from Greenport, Long Island, with a cargo of stores, and *Ida Richardson*, from New York, in ballast, have arrived at Norfolk.

The brigs *Waredale* and *Mississippi* have arrived in the Chesapeake Bay, bound to Baltimore.

The Congressional Excursion Party.

NASHVILLE, December 24.—The Congressional excursion party reached this city from Chattanooga at half-past 1 o'clock this afternoon, when they were escorted to the St. Cloud Hotel. They afterwards visited the Capitol, viewed the city from the top of the building, and, after examining the building throughout, declared it to be the finest State Capitol in the United States. At 6 o'clock they sat down to a banquet of welcome tendered by the municipal authorities. A few remarks were made by Messrs. Foster, Wade, and Ramsey, who declined to make speeches. More extended remarks were made by Senator Lane, and the Hon. Mr. Laflin, of New York. General Mauny and ex-Governor Brown also made speeches. The latter entered into a discussion of the political question of reconstruction, to which General Howard briefly replied, demolishing the argument of his adversary. General Frank Cheatham, late of the Rebel army, when called upon, as President of the meeting, for a speech, refused, but offered as a toast, "Here's to the Union!"

The excursionists leave to-night at 11 o'clock, on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, for Memphis, where they will partake of a Christmas banquet.

The Cotton Crop.

NEW ORLEANS, December 26.—The total receipts of cotton, at all ports, from September 1 to date, is 690,000. One half the crop is already harvested.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 26.—The stock market opened strong but suddenly declined. United States Five-twenties of 1862, coupons, 106¾; ditto, 1864, coupons, 104¾@105; ditto, 1865, coupons, 104¾@105; new issue, 107¾@107⅞; Ten-forties, coupons, 99¾@99⅞; Seven-thirties, all issues, 104¾@104⅞; Missouri 6s, 92½; Canton Company, 45½; Boston Water Power, 30; Cumberland preferred, 65@70; Quicksilver, 44@46; Western Union Telegraph 44½; New York Central, 109¾; Erie, 68; Reading, 105½@105¾; Michigan Central, 106@107; Michigan Southern, 82½.

MOBILE, December 24.—Sales of cotton to-day, 700 bales; middlings, 31c; closing quiet, with a light demand. The market is rather bare of cotton, but the factors are generally selling at the quotations.

BALTIMORE, December 26—Trade is generally dull and unsettled. Flour is depressed; Chicago extra, $11·75@12. Southern, high grades are scarce. Provisions inactive; dressed hogs, $8·50@9. Groceries drooping. Seeds are very quiet; Cloverseed, $8·50; Flaxseed, $2·75. Whisky is neglected and nominal.

Missouri—General Grant Countermands his Recent Order.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., December 24.—General Grant telegraphed to-day to Governor Fletcher, at Washington, that he countermanded the order sending two companies of United States troops to Lexington. This settles the question of supremacy of authority in the preservation of the peace. The loyal men here are jubilant over General Grant's retreat from his untenable position.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, December 26.—The brig *C. C. Vonhorn*, from Cienfuegos for Boston, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, sunk on the 24th inst. off Point Rip. The vessel and cargo is a total loss. The crew were saved by the British ship *Nestous*, from London for Boston, is ashore in Gloucester harbor.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., December 26.—Jesse Murphy, a well known racing man from Baltimore, was shot and killed at the races last evening by Joe Kelly.

Sailing of the "Cuba."

NEW YORK, December 26.—The steamship *Cuba* sails at noon, and will take out $420,000 in gold.

WASHINGTON.

Contradiction of the "Moniteur's" Statement Concerning Mr. Seward's Despatch.

WASHINGTON, December 25.—A cable despatch published in New York to-day quotes the *Moniteur's* statement that the French Government has never received the despatch of Secretary Seward, dated the 22d of November, addressed to Minister Bigelow, and published in the official correspondence recently sent by the President to Congress. I learn to-night from an authentic source that the *Moniteur's* statement is incorrect.

A reply from Napoleon to Mr. Seward's despatch, above referred to, was received by the Government on the 5th of December, which assured the Government of the good faith of the Emperor. In this despatch Napoleon specified the time when the French army would be removed from Mexico, and expressed his satisfaction with the Sherman-Campbell mission, and proposed to co-operate in establishing the restoration of the Republican Government, but he thinks it will devolve upon the United States to maintain the Government thus created. The Emperor also suggests that an election in Mexico be brought about by the joint influence of the United States and the French Governments.—*New York Times.*

The Mexican Muddle—Was Mr. Seward's Famous Cable Despatch Presented to Napoleon?

The denial of the Paris *Moniteur* of the reception in France of Secretary Seward's famous cable despatch, protesting against the French Emperor's change of plan for the evacuation of Mexico without formal notice to this Government, which denial was communicated to the *Herald* yesterday by special cable despatch from Paris, is certainly a piece of effrontery, if not something worse. The despatch in question was not only received in Paris and laid before the French Emperor, but a reply was returned to this Government, a synopsis of which appeared on the 7th instant.

In that reply the Emperor makes all proper acknowledgement of the omission in neglecting to inform our Government of the modification of his plans, and proceeds to proffer his friendly co-operation to this Government in any effort tending to the pacification of Mexico. It is now hinted in diplomatic circles that the *Moniteur* article alluded to, if put forth by authority, is designed to cover some new project now maturing in the Emperor's mind. If otherwise, it must be the mere speculation of an unauthorized or uninformed writer in that journal.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Reception of the New French Minister by the President.

The Marquis de Montholon, the retiring French Minister, and the newly accredited minister, M. Berthemy, were presented to the President by the Secretary of State at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The leave-taking of the Marquis de Montholon, with the answer of the President to him, were of the kindest character.

M. Berthemy made the following address to the President:—

"Mr. President—I have the honor to place in your hands the letters which accredit me in the quality of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of the French. In confiding to me the mission to represent him near you, my sovereign has specially charged me to make known to you the value he attaches to the relations of friendship which exist between France and the United States of America—to maintain these relations, to draw them more closely, if possible, in view of the developments of interests common to the two countries. Such will be the constant aim of my efforts, and I have firm hope to attain it, if, as I am in advance assured, the Government and people of the United States share in the sentiments of which I bring to this place sincere expressions."

The following is the President's reply to Mr. Berthemy:—

"Sir—Grateful affection towards the French nation is among the earliest, the most profound, and the most enduring sentiments of the people and the Government of the United States. We constantly try to believe that no interest of either country requires alienations or antagonism between them. While intimate commercial interests tend to bind them together, as you have justly observed, they have at the same time a common interest in the advancement of civilization and humanity throughout the world. In expressing these feelings I am only repeating what has been uniformly said by the United States since they became sovereign. We have had much reason to be pleased with the conduct of your predecessor, the Marquis de Montholon. Be assured, M. Berthemy, that no consideration, or courtesy will be withheld, which shall tend to make the performance of your duties agreeable and pleasant."

The retiring French Minister and his successor this evening dined with the Secretary of State.

The Government of the Treasury Department.

Treasurer Spinner is proposing to issue a circular announcing and explaining the rules now in use by the Treasury Department, for the government of all financial transactions with the department. A large proportion of the labor imposed upon the clerical force of the United States Treasurer's office arises from ignorance of the established rules of the Treasury.

Wages Paid to Government Employes Not to be Garnisheed.

A case relative to the rights of parties to garnishee the wages paid a contractor by the Government has just been decided by the officers of the Treasury Department. In this case a contractor of the Quartermaster's Department was indebted to a third party, who, on not being paid, obtained an injunction from the courts, restraining the payment of wages to the contractor by the Quartermaster's Department until his own claims against the contractor are settled. On a reference of the question to the proper accounting officer of the Treasury Department he decided as follows:—

I am clearly of opinion that no trustee process, garnishment, or injunction can be recognized by the officers of the Government in respect to moneys due creditors of the United States. Reasons of high public policy forbid that the agents of the Government should be impeded in the payment for services or supplies by the acts of any one who may think or assert that he has a claim upon the public creditor. To admit such a pretension would be equivalent to placing it in the power of a few individuals at a critical juncture to thwart the most important undertakings, or perhaps to stop the wheels of government. Upon this subject I refer to the opinions of the Attorney-General, of August 5, 1834, vol. 2, p. 661, and November 9, 1841, vol. 3, p. 718, and the decision of the Supreme Court in Buchanan vs. Alexander, 14 Howard R. 20, which fully sustains the views I have expressed.

Circular from the Treasury Department.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following circular:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, December 24.—To enable the Director of the Bureau of Statistics to prepare the annual reports on commerce and navigation, pursuant to the provisions of the thirteenth section of the act of July 28, 1866, collectors of customs are instructed hereafter to forward to him all the returns enumerated in the general regulations of 1857, articles 813 to 819, and pages 432 to 462, which, under the act of February 10, 1820, have been made to the Register of the Treasury.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

MARINE DISASTER.

Wreck of the Barque "C. B. Hamilton" on Point Judith—The Crew Saved—The Vessel a Total Loss.

The barque *C. B. Hamilton*, which sailed from this port on Saturday, December 22, went ashore on Point Judith, Rhode Island, at about half-past 4 o'clock, on the morning of the 24th, and will prove, it is feared, a total loss. The vessel was under the command of Captain Sheppard, and was bound for Portland, Maine, in ballast.

The ship experienced good sailing weather, and up to the time of her striking no fears were felt as regarded her course and position. The wind was blowing freshly from a point nearly due west, and was what a mariner calls "a good stiff breeze," with nothing of violence in it, although the sky was hazy, and the air cold.

At the time of grounding the barque was drawing seven feet of water, and first struck about two hundred yards from the shore. Every endeavor was made at once to get the vessel off, but she kept thumping and drifting on to within less than a hundred yards of the shore, when she swung around and became utterly unmanageable.

The ship carried but one boat, which was immediately lowered with a view to saving the lives of those on board, but this, being swung off from the windward of the vessel, was shivered to pieces against the vessel's side in consequence of the strong current which sets around Point Judith and the wind which dashed it against the ship. By this time the attention of some persons on shore had been attracted, and with commendable promptitude these individuals brought a boat on a wagon from a place about half a mile distant.

Some difficulty was experienced in launching this boat, when one of the officers of the barque, procuring an empty beef barrel, fastened a line to it, and, upon being thrown overboard, it drifted ashore. The rope was then secured to the boat, and the latter was drawn to the vessel by the crew, who embarked in it and made their way safely to the mainland, having remained on board the barque upwards of five hours after she first struck.

In this locality there are comparatively few habitations, and the rescued crew found some difficulty in obtaining shelter and refreshments, the inhabitants being evidently inclined to profit, if possible, by the misfortunes and necessities of the shipwrecked mariners; and one individual, who occupies a residence on "the Point," and is reputed a wealthy man, failed to offer as much as a cup of coffee to the distressed crew.

The Captain went on to Portland to confer with the owners of the barque, and the ship's company arrived in this city on Monday evening on the steamer *Commodore*, from Stonington. All their personal effects and baggage were saved.—*N. Y. Herald.*

VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT.

His Views on the Amendment—He Thinks it will Become Part of the Constitution.

Special Despatch to the Pittsburg Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—Representative Eggleston, of Ohio, had a long interview with the President to-day. He spent more than an hour in conversation with him on general matters, reconstruction among the rest.

After talking of the results of the late elections, Mr. Eggleston asked the President if he did not think it would have been better for him to have surrendered his views and opinions in favor of the popular verdicts in October and November, and not to have pressed his policy in his last Message.

The President replied to this that he did not think he had shown a further opposition to the popular verdict than merely to express his opinions to Congress on what he thought would but conduce to the welfare of the country. He thought the radical party had made a great mistake in spending so much time as they did last session before announcing upon what terms they would agree to readmit the Southern States, and what great damage to the public welfare had been the result of this delay, and now that Congress had passed the amendment, and it was about to become part of the Constitution, he could see no guarantee that the Southern States would be admitted, even after the ratification had been fully accomplished.

Mr. Eggleston replied to this that there was an implied guarantee in the speedy admission of Tennessee after the Legislature had ratified the Amendment, and he thought the party with which he acted would be nearly a unit on the admission of other of the late States, as soon as they had complied with the conditions exacted from Tennessee.

The President said he hoped this would prove to be true, but he feared there would be strong opposition to such a policy from the extreme radicals.

Mr. Eggleston said he felt little doubt on the subject. There might be some opposition from Sumner and Stevens, but it was a good characteristic of Stevens that if he couldn't get what he wanted, he would take the best he could get.

"Yes," said the President, "that's true of Stevens, and I always liked him for it. A practical man, but he seems to me to be working in the wrong direction." The President repeated the hope that the South would be admitted to representation on the adoption of the amendment. It was useless now, he said, to discuss the propriety or impropriety of the conditions embraced in that measure.

It had been agreed upon, and all he could now ask was the guarantee that reconstruction upon that basis should be faithfully kept by the party that had offered it. He expressed regret and surprise that so few members of Congress had called upon him since the opening of the session.

Mr. Eggleston replied that he did not think members of Congress should carry their antagonism so far as that. He believed in fighting out old political battles before the people, and thought that opposition to the views of the President ought not to deter members from conferring with the Executive or consulting on business matters.

The President concurred in this view exactly. He would like to have men of all political complexions call on him and tell him what they wanted. No harm could possibly come of such an interchange of views, and a great deal of good might come of it, and now that the quarrel has been settled, as most people thought, there was certainly no reason why Senators and Representatives should sedulously avoid him.

The conversation was concluded by Mr. Eggleston inquiring what about the Mexican question. The President replied that it didn't look as favorably as he had hoped to have it, but still he thought all would be well.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, December 26, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, with the exception of Railroad shares, which continue the most active on the list. About 2500 shares of Reading sold at from 52⅞@53¼, closing at the former rate, an advance of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56¼, a slight advance. 129½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 32 for Little Schuylkill; 61 for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 37½ for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 29½ for Catawissa preferred; and 30½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 18 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 50 for Chesnut and Walnut; 75 for West Philadelphia; 30 for Germantown; 27 for Girard College; 38 for Union; and 14¼ for Hestonville.

Government bonds were inactive and lower. July '65 5-20s sold at 107¼, a slight decline, and 10-40s at 99¾, a decline of ¼. 110¼ was bid for 6s of 1881, and 104½ for 7·30s. City loans were without change; the new issue sold at 99⅞.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 32, and Girard at 57. 112 was bid for Sixth National; 150 for Philadelphia; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Kensington; 100 for Tradesmen's; 41 for Consolidation; 56 for Commonwealth; and 62 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 55, no change; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 35¼, an advance of ¼. 24¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 86 for Morris Canal; 13⅞ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A.M., 133¼; 11 A. M., 132⅞; 12 M., 131⅞; 1 P. M., 131⅞, a decline of 1⅞ on the closing price of Monday evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading..s60.52·81	100 sh Reading.....lts 53
300 sh do..lts.b15 53	

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 5-20s 65 coup...105	100 sh Reading...... 53
$500 do Jy....107¼	100 sh do........ 53¼
$5000 do.........107¼	100 sh do.......s5 53¼
$1000 U S 10-40s.cp.c 99¾	100 sh do...s10wn 53¼
$10000 City 6s, mn c&p 99⅞	100 sh do....s5wn 53¼
$2000 N J 6s.......c.101	100 sh do.......b30 53¼
$10000 C & A mt 89.. 94½	100 sh do.........c 53
137 sh Leh N stk..lts 55	100 sh do......b30 53
115 sh Penna R..lots 56¼	200 sh do. lots b30. 53
11 sh GirardBk.5wa 57	100 sh do...b5wn 53
100 sh Ocean........c 3⅛	100 sh do...b5wn 52⅞
8 sh Mech Bnk.... 32	100 sh do.......b15 52⅞
100 sh Reading....s30 53	100 sh do........b5 52⅞
100 sh do......s60 53	100 sh do.......... 52⅞
100 sh do......s60 53	100 sh do..s5&int 52⅞
100 sh do........c 53	100 sh do.......s30 52⅞

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 131⅞@132⅛; Silver ⅓s and ¼s, 126; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16; do., July, 1864, 15¼; do., August, 1864, 15; do., October, 1864, 14; do., December, 1864, 13; do., May, 1865, 11; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 9¾; do., October, 1865, 9¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 110½@110¾; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 105¾@106; do., 1864, 104¼@104¾; do., 1865, 104½@105; do., new, 1865, 107¼@108; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99¾@99⅞; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 104½@104⅝; do., 2d series, 104½@104⅝; 3d series, 104½@104⅝; Compounds, December, 1864, 13¼@13½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, December 26.—There was no demand for Flour except for home consumption, but holders were firm in their views. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $8@8·50 ℔ barrel for superfine; $9@10 50 for extras; $11·25@13 for Northwestern extra family; $12@13 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do; and $14@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $7 25 ℔ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no new feature of interest to present in the Wheat Market, and we continue former quotations;—say $2·65 @ 3·10 for Pennsylvania red; $3 @ 3·25 for Southern ditto; a lot of California sold at $3·30. Red is held at $1 20@1·35. Corn is scarce and quiet; sales of 4000 bushels old yellow at $1 16@1·17, and new do. at 98c.@$1·00. Oats remain without change. Sales at 57@59c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Cloverseed is selling at $8·25@9·50 ℔ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $3 25@3·75, and Flaxseed from $2·90@3·00.

No 1 Quercitron Bark is held at $34 ℔ ton, but there is nothing doing.

In Whisky nothing doing, and prices are nominal.

—The *Semaphore*, of Marseilles, relates that a few days ago two enormous cats, which were fighting furiously on the roof of a house in the Rue Belzume, suddenly lost their balance and rolled together into the street. Unhappily the two animals fell on the head of a young girl, who happened to pass at the moment, and severely wounded her in the face with their claws. The unfortunate victim was taken up, covered with blood, and carried to the nearest hospital, where she lies in a dangerous state.

—Amongst the number of patriots who have, by the cession of Venetia, been restored to their country, one of the most remarkable is the lawyer Tecchio. When, in 1848, M. Tecchio was obliged to leave, as an exile, Vienza, and retire to Pardue, he swore that he would never shave himself until his country was made free. Thanks to this vow, M. Tecchio possesses at present the finest beard in all the kingdom of Italy; and it is such a magnificent beard, that he cannot make up his mind to sacrifice it *on the altar of patriotism*, and contents himself with combing carefully his beard.

—The *Engineer* reports an interesting scientific experiment. Hitherto, it says, it has been found impossible to adapt the ordinary planing machines for curvilinear planing; but at length the problem has been solved by Mons. Middleton, the head of the machinery department in Chatham dockyard, who has succeeded in planing the whole of the curves and angular surfaces of the iron steam-pipe for the *Monarch*, with no other appliances than the common planing machines.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

License to Murder.

From the Tribune.

The President, by an order dated December 22, has dissolved the Military Commission, held at Richmond, for the trial of Dr. James L. Watson. The prisoner, who recently murdered a negro in Rockbridge county, Virginia, has therefore been discharged from custody, and is secured from any punishment. The facts in this case deserve to be universally known.

A few weeks ago, a negro, named Echols, drove violently against a carriage in which the family of Dr. Watson were riding, breaking it, but injuring no one. The next day Watson went in search of the negro, found him at work in a field, and attempted to beat him. Echols resisted and ran, pursued by Watson, who threatened to shoot him unless he stopped. Echo's preferred flight to a struggle, and Watson drew a pistol and shot him through the body. He died in a few hours. The murderer then surrendered himself, and his trial in the County Court resulted in entire acquittal. General Schofield, before whom these facts were brought, issued an order, under authority of the Act of Congress of July 16, 1866, for a Military Commission in Richmond, and on the 19th instant Watson was brought before it. His conviction, had not the President interfered, was certain, for he confessed that he had committed the crime.

Mr. Johnson, in dissolving the Commission, chose to accept the recent decision of the Supreme Court, that military trial of civilians in the loyal States is illegal, as his authority. His Cabinet, it is said, agrees with him. This interpretation will surprise no one, though it would have been better had a test case been submitted to the Supreme Court from the Rebel States. We are not yet prepared to admit that Virginia and Indiana stand in equal relations to the Government. But any argument on this point is superseded by the fact that the President's action has taken from the freedmen their last hope of protection, from their oppressors the last fear of punishment. Watson killed this negro brutally. It was a murder without a shadow of justification, and freely admitted and boasted of as an act of courage. Yet the civil authorities of Virginia acquitted him of any crime, and virtually excluded the wanton killing of a negro from the category of murder. He may kill another to-morrow, and there is no power that will punish the act. This is not an exceptional case; in Georgia, 300 freedmen have been killed since Christmas, 1865, and but three of their murderers have been punished by the civil courts. Our correspondent at Savannah writes, under date of December 19:—"It would be just as easy to get a jury in the State of New York to convict a person of manslaughter for shooting a mad dog, as to get a jury of Rebels to find a Rebel guilty upon a charge of killing a negro." Sweeping as this assertion may be, the escape of Watson is an instance of its truth, as the New Orleans massacre, the acquittal of Perrin, in Columbus county, Georgia, of the murder of Henry Thomas, and hundreds of other cases, are proofs. The civil courts in the Rebel States positively refuse to try such cases, while in the few cases where the fear of military interference has induced them to parade the form of duty, the jury has acquitted the prisoner without the pretense of deliberation. No more need be said; we may simply add that the construction which President Johnson puts upon the decision of the Supreme Court, whether it be right or wrong, has left the freedmen without a particle of legal protection. The whole subject must come before Congress, which will not, we may hope, neglect its duty of immediate action.

Old Greek Heroism Revived in Candia.

From the Herald.

Our Athens correspondent has given, in a letter recently published, the details of the fighting and indiscriminate slaughter of Turks and Greek Christians at the convent of Arcadion. This convent, which is situated in a strong position in the department of Rethymnos, was occupied by five hundred and forty persons, three hundred and forty-three of whom were women and children, leaving one hundred and ninety-seven men capable of bearing arms. On the 20th of November Mustapha Pacha left his headquarters at Episcopi, with twelve thousand men, and advanced upon the convent, demanding the surrender of the garrison. The refusal of the Cretans was followed by a tremendous fire from the Turkish artillery, and the bombardment was kept up for two days and nights.

At length, a breach having been effected, the Turks, who had suffered heavy losses, poured into the court of the convent. Barricading themselves in the surrounding cells, the Christians bravely resisted for six hours, and then desperately resolved to fire the powder magazine. A monk applied the match, and a tremendous explosion killed two thousand Turks on the spot, wounding large numbers besides, and destroying all the Christians except thirty-nine men, and about sixty women and children. The latter were taken prisoners and carried off to Rethymnos. Among upwards of a thousand wounded Turks was a brother-in-law of Mustapha Pacha. The Turkish army is reported to have been sorely dispirited by the disaster.

This incident in the Candian revolution should, on the other hand, encourage the Cretans and enlist in their behalf the sympathies of the whole Christian world. It reveals the fact that the old heroic spirit still survives, to which, according to Herodotus, the Greek Demaratus bore testimony when asked by Xerxes, after the latter had surveyed the immense hosts wherewith he was about to invade Greece by land and sea, whether the Greeks would presume to resist his power. "You may depend upon it," replied Demaratus, "that your propositions which threaten Greece with servitude will be rejected, and if all the other Greeks side with you against them, the Lacedæmonians will engage you in battle. Make no inquiries as to their number; for if they shall have but a thousand men, or even fewer, they will fight you."

The same spirit animated Leonidas, of whom Plutarch relates that when asked how he dared to encounter so prodigious a multitude as composed the army of Xerxes with so few men, he replied: "If you reckon by numbers, all Greece is not able to oppose a small part of that army; but if by courage, the number I have with me is sufficient." This was the spirit which fired Leonidas and his three hundred Spartans when they defended the pass of Thermopylæ and immortalized its name. All are familiar with the numerous instances in which this spirit again broke forth gloriously during the seven years struggle of modern Greece against Turkish oppression. From 1821 until the battle of Navarino in 1827, when the Turco-Egyptian fleet annihilated by the combined squadrons was of England, France, and Russia, this remarkable contest was carried on by the Turks with such atrocious barbarity, and by the Greeks with such heroic bravery as to engage the sympathy and the active interference of all Christian nations. It is a shame that sympathy and interference should be withheld from the Cretans who are now displaying the same heroism in struggling against the same tyranny. A remonstrance at least should be made at once by the United States Government—now, far more emphatically than in 1821, one of the great powers of the earth—against Turkish cruelties and ravages in Candia, which painfully remind us of the blood shed at Constantinople, the execution of the patriarch, the massacres of Scio, and the other horrible scenes of the Greek revolution. The universal feeling awaked in America at that time was eloquently expressed by Webster, Clay, and Everett, and in memorable verse by Fitz-Greene Halleck. We are glad to learn that Dr. Howe, of Boston, who, like Lord Byron, devoted himself personally to the Hellenic cause, has set on foot a project for the immediate relief of sufferers in the Candian revolution.

English "Financing."

From the Times.

The published statement of Mr. J. H. Gurney, late of the firm of Overend, Gurney & Co. (limited), together with the proceedings in the Court of Bankruptcy, present a significant and, at the same time, deplorable picture of the system of English "financing." There is hardly a sitting of this Court of Bankruptcy in which there is not presented a number of applications for the "winding up" of this or that company, financially prostrate, and unable to carry on its operations any longer. Without troubling our readers with any details, as much that was of any interest on this side of the water has already appeared in our columns, we only take occasion to point out the rottenness to which English financial corporations have reached within the last ten years.

That England is wealthy, perhaps the wealthiest country in accumulated capital in the world, no one will or can deny. But the mangement of this capital in its scattered operations, covering the whole globe, is anything but healthy. The statement of Mr. Gurney that his house by a few years of business, under a new management since 1857, had actually sunk over four millions sterling, or over twenty millions of dollars in "exceptional operations," and that the partners for a number of years did not divide the profits of the house, amounting to about a hundred and ninety thousand pounds, or nine hundred thousand dollars, shows to a certainty that this concern was bankrupt as long ago as 1861. And yet it continued to enjoy the confidence of the public, and did not blush finally to betray it. Other companies, though not as prominently known to the financial public, have done no better, and now, when confidence is utterly wiped out, they all, one after the other, come to grief, and amplify the records of bankruptcy.

We believe that these monster concerns and private speculative corporations could never have risen to the capacity of doing so much mischief, had it not been for the huge monetary monopoly enjoyed by the Bank of England. There is no greater drawback from which legitimate commence suffers in Great Britain than this very bank. All kinds of "companies (limited)" have the ear and purse-strings of the Governor and Directors" of the bank at their service, and commercial enterprise has to rely upon these "Companies" as go-betweens for assistance in time of need. When money is tight, for some reason or other, and often for the reason that these very "Companies" have tied up large amounts in speculative movements abroad, and when the time has come that the bank ought to succor the suffering commercial and manufacturing communities, the bank is the first that shuts down its gates, contracts its discounts, raises its rates of interest, and thus gives the first show of a panic. When money is abundant, when everybody that needs it in legitimate transactions has it or can easily get it, the bank throws open its coffers and distributes it with a lavish hand among these very "Companies," while the sound branches of trade can get it only in driblets from this very institution. That the English people, so closely wedded to free trade in everything, should so long have submitted to this monopoly, is really a subject of wonderment.

It is not much better in France, though the Bank of France is managed with a great deal more consideration for the general welfare of the mercantile and industrial interests. But even here large speculative companies have usurped the place of legitimate combinations of capital for one distinct and express purpose. The *Credit Mobilier*, for instance, is rapidly coming to grief. Its shares, which a year ago commanded a premium of a thousand francs upon five hundred, are now down to six hundred and fifty. We doubt not that France will soon experience the same results as England of faulty "financing."

Maximilian.

From the World.

Without attempting to disentangle the new complication which has arisen in Mexico, we may safely pronounce the recent mission, sent to that country by our Government, a mistake. Mr. Seward himself virtually confessed it to be a blunder in the remonstrance he sent by telegraph to Paris, shortly before the opening of Congress. He complained, in substance, that, duped by the promise of Napoleon, the President had despatched a mission to counsel with Juarez at the critical point of transition, and thus was involved in the awkward dilemma of recalling his ministers and countermanding their instructions, or supporting them in opposition to the *de facto* Government of the country. Mr. Seward ought to have learnt, by his experience in the inception of the empire, that the assurances of the French Government needed to be taken with some abatement. But the failure to withdraw a division of the French troops at the appointed time would have been a trivial matter, if Maximilian had not, meanwhile, taken it into his head to disappoint all the expectations, and disconcert all the arrangements, which had been founded on his assumed abdication.

Maximilian refuses to abdicate, and is engaged in the attempt to reorganize the empire on a popular constitutional basis. His plan is, to assembly a Congress or Convention of all the conflicting interests, to have this Convention devise a new organic law on a liberal basis, and to transform the empire, with the consent of the nation, into a limited constitutional monarchy. If Maximilian possessed the sagacity, address, and strength of character of his imperial French patron, this might be possible; but Maximilian being what he is, it is the desperate struggle of a proud man against the destiny which threatens to degrade him from the rank of sovereigns to that of subjects, and consign him to history as the most signal failure of the age in which he lived.

But, for the present, our Government, by its indiscreet haste and its unwary reliance on French promises, is placed in a position which cannot be considered as enviable. By arresting Ortega, by snubbing Santa Anna, by bullying Maximilian, by a resentful remonstrance to Napoleon, and, though last not least, by sending a great soldier to support our envoy, our Government has contrived to do all that any Government could do to combine and concentrate all the internal and all the external opposition to Juarez. The affronted Mexican leaders must have influence enough in the country to disturb Juarez, or our Government would not have thought it necessary to obstruct them. The sending of General Sherman may be too easily construed as a military menace to please the great body of the nation, which aspires rather at independence than a change of foreign masters.

Maximilian must naturally resent it as an attempt to put him in his coffin before he is dead, and the Church party is understood to be adverse to the United States. All parties and interests in Mexico, and all parties and interests out of Mexico, except the supporters of Juarez, have thus been furnished with fresh motives for resisting American influence. A statesman skilful and energetic enough to manipulate and combine these elements of opposition might perhaps support himself on the throne. Each factious Mexican leader would prefer his own chances of ascendancy to the continuance of the empire; but as between the empire and Juarez, he might find it easier to submit to a monarch than to a rival. But Maximilian does not possess the vigor or the statecraft to work up such a situation.

Our Government could not do otherwise than support Juarez; but it was not necessary to take any hasty, ill-judged steps. Till Maximilian was fairly out of the country, it would have been better to have connived at the efforts of the Santa Anna and Ortega factions against Maximilian, than to have turned them against Juarez by indignities and provocations. The sending of a great soldier, with fame enough to overshadow and eclipse the Minister he accompanied, could so easily be interpreted as a menace against the independence of the country, that our Government ought not have furnished such a handle to the Church and Imperial factions. All menace, either express or implied, is undignified and offensive, and if not followed up, contemptible. The sending of General Sherman may not have been meant as a menace, but since it was susceptible of that interpretation, it was, so long as Maximilian remained in the country, a mistake. Such botching is a new demonstration that the State Department is in incompetent hands, and that the removal of Mr. Seward has been by far too long delayed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. ROLPH LEE HAS ADMINISTERED NITROUS OXIDE or LAUGHING GAS to thousands, with perfect success for Dental, Surgical, and Medical purposes, and for amusement. Only fifty cents per tooth for extracting; no charge for extracting when artificial teeth are ordered. Office, No 226 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE, below Locust street.
Seventh street cars pass the door. Don't be foolish enough to go elsewhere and pay $2 and $3 for gas. N. B—I continue to give instructions to the dental profession. 10 12 fmw3m

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, October 16, 1866.
The Vice-President of the Bank, Alexander Whilden, Esq., having in May last, in view of a prolonged absence in Europe resigned his position, the Board of Directors to day elected J. W. Torre, Esq., Vice-President, and H. P. Schetky, Esq., Cashier.
10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 7, 1866.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.
12 11 26t W RUSHTON, Jr, Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1866
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY MORNING January 8, 1867, between the hours of 10 and 12 o clock.
1. 10 mwf13t P. LAMB, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No 247 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 13, 1866.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, December 18, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 15th of January next.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared in the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash or common stock at par, at the option of the holder, on and after the 31st instant to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company, on the 18th instant. All payable at this office in Philadelphia.
The option as to taking stock for this dividend will cease at the close of business hours on Saturday, 30th March next.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped
12 14 25t S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.
HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS,
Good from December 22, 1866, to January 2, 1867, will be issued at reduced fares between all stations on the main road and branches. G. A. NICOLLS,
12 20 10t General Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA December 21, 1866
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, and an Election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office on MONDAY, the 14th day of January 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.
12 24mwf tl 14 J. MORRELL, Secretary.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY.—
PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1866
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY will be held at their Office, No. 226 WALNUT Street (Room No. 3), on WEDNESDAY, January 16, 1867, at 11 o'clock, to elect Directors for the ensuing year.
The Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 25th instant.
12 22 20t CHARLES R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY
PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1866
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company will be held at their Office, No 226 WALNUT Street (Room No. 3), on TUESDAY, January 8, 1867, at 11 o'clock to elect Directors for the ensuing year.
The Transfer Books will be closed on and after the 26th instant.
12 22 18t CHARLES R. LINDSAY, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the FOWELL RUN AND SLIPPERY ROCK OIL COMPANY will be held on FRIDAY, 4th of January, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 108 MARKET street, to consider the affairs of the Company, and determine whether its estate and property shall be sold.
12 22 4t* JOHN OAKFORD, Secretary.

MERCANTILE BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.—The terms of admission are as follows:—

Life Membership	$25 00
Annual Membership	3 00
Entrance Fee	1 00

Applications for admission to membership may be made to any manager, or to
WILLIAM A. ROLIN, Secretary,
12 12 wfm 22t No. 735 MARKET Street.

THE UNDERSIGNED, TREASURER of the Organization composed of persons interested in and opposed to selling the GERMAN LUTHERAN BURIAL GROUND, EIGHTH Street, below Vine, is authorized to receive moneys and subscriptions to carry out the above object. Prompt attention requested. HENRY GRAMBO.
12 20 6t* No. 432 CHESNUT Street.

AMONG THE GOOD THINGS NOW being offered to an appreciative public, is a beautiful Dress Hat for Gentlemen's Winter Wear, prepared by WARBURTON, Hatter, CHESNUT Street, next door to Post Office. Call and see it. 12 19 11t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR.
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 33§

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By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
8 6§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
Deep Sand-Joint
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Phillegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10§ No 1132 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc, wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 17 stuth 6m] No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

BUFFALO ROBES,
LAP RUGS,
HORSE COVERS.
A large assortment, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, low prices, together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY, ETC.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 No. 114 MARKET Street

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET
Is now open for the accommodation of
FIRST-CLASS BOARDERS.
Apply early

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY
AND
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silverware, suitable for Christmas Holiday and Bridal Presents.
Particular attention solicited to our large assortment of Diamonds and Watches, Gold Chains for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, and Seal Rings, in great variety, all of the newest styles.
FANCY SILVER-WARE,
ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BRIDAL GIFTS.
We are daily receiving new goods, selected expressly for the holiday sales. Our prices will be found as low, if not lower, than the same quality can be purchased elsewhere.
Purchasers invited to call
Diamonds and all precious stones, also, old Gold and Silver, purchased or taken in exchange. 5 15§p

KITCHEN & CO.
HAVE OPENED THEIR
NEW STORE,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
TENTH and CHESNUT Streets
WITH A FULL STOCK OF
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
Silver, and Silver-Plated Ware,
FANCY GOODS, Etc.
Their Stock being entirely new, and selected with the utmost care, they feel confident of being able to suit the taste of those who wish articles in their line.
They solicit an inspection of their goods.
C. B. KITCHEN. J. H. OLIVER.
N. BULON, Salesman. 11 27 lmrp

BOWMAN & LEONARD,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AND
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER
IN
Silver and Silver-Plated Goods,
No 704 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Those in want of SILVER or SILVER-PLATED WARE will find it much to their advantage to visit our STORE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of goods enables us to defy competition.
We keep no goods but those which are of the FIRST-CLASS, all of our own make, and will be sold at reduced prices. 5 26§

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JACOB HARLEY,
(SUCCESSOR TO STAUFFER & HARLEY),
No. 622 MARKET ST.
A fine assortment of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver and Silver-plated Ware, suitable for Holiday and Bridal Presents. 12 11 tuthslm

SILVER-WARE
FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER-WARE, suitable for CHRISTMAS and BRIDAL PRESENTS. [5 28

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 1§ Solid Silver-Ware.

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
FINE OPERA GLASSES,
ELEGANTLY BOUND MUSIC BOOKS,
AND MUSIC FOLIOS.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER,
12 14 11t] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SMITH & DREER,
S. E. Corner ARCH and TENTH Streets,
Have now on hand a Well selected Stock of
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER, AND SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Suitable for the Christmas Holidays.
A call is respectfully solicited. [12 3 lmrp
THEODORE SMITH. FERDINAND J. DREER, JR

REMOVAL.
ISAAC DIXON,
WATCH MAKER, HAVING REMOVED TO
No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut,
Has opened a new and carefully selected stock of fine stones, Jewelry Silver and Plated Ware.
N. B.—Chronometer, Duplex, Patent Lever and plain Watches carefully repaired and warranted [10 31ec2

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CHRISTMAS!
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 1§

FINE OPERA GLASSES
IMPORTED AND FOR SALE BY
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
10 18tf No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!
Reduced to Present Gold Prices.
J. T. DELACROIX,
No 37 S. SECOND Street,
ABOVE CHESNUT,
Has received per late arrivals,
200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS'
BRUSSELS CARPETINGS,
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.
Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA SUPER AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK AND VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, Etc., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold. J. T. DELACROIX,
No. 37 S. SECOND Street,
10 27stuth2m Between Chesnut and Market.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON
No. 807 CHESNUT Street,
HAVE NOW OPEN
A WELL-ASSORTED STOCK OF
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, RUGS, ETC
10 3wfm3mbp

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
SHIRTS MADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSLIN only $4 usual price $5 50.
SHIRTS MADE OF WAMSUTTA MUSLIN only $3·75 usual price $5·50
BOYS SHIRTS on hand and made to order.
A liberal deduction to wholesale trade
WELSH, SHAKER, AND CANTON FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, all sizes and qualities.
Also, FANCY SCARFS, NECKTIES, GLOVES HDKFS., SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety, and at reasonable prices. [11 6 2m
T. L. JACOBS,
No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

RICHARD EAYRE,
(Ten years with J. Burr Moore & John C. Arrison),
HAS OPENED AT
No. 58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch, Philadelphia
Where he intends to keep a variety of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
And to manufacture the improved
SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT,
Invented by J. Burr Moore, which for ease and comfort cannot be surpassed. 9 17

H. F. BUTLER,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 142 South EIGHTH St.
112

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,
8 27§rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWER made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 1§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS
F. HOFFMAN, JR.,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, successor to W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS, AND WRAPPERS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
Silk, Lambs' Wool, and Merino
UNDER-CLOTHING.
10 9tuths No. 825 ARCH Street.

DURHAM'S RESTAURANT,
N. E. CORNER ELEVENTH and CALLOWHILL,
(Late of No. 105 Chesnut street.)
PHILADELPHIA.
The undersigned begs leave to inform his former patrons that he has fitted up a first-class Restaurant, at the N. E. Corner of ELEVENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
Having had several years' experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage.
His establishment is provided with rooms neatly furnished, suitable for either large or small Dinner or Supper Parties.
He is prepared to furnish PARTIES, WEDDINGS, COLLATIONS, Etc., with the best refreshments, and good competent waiters, at the shortest notice
Boned Turkey, Alamode Beef, and all ornamental dishes made to order.
S. DURHAM,
12 13 1mrp ELEVENTH AND CALLOWHILL.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, Etc.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 1 24

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.
Dealers in all Government Securities
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT.
Collection made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. 12 24 3m
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies

5-20s,
7 3-10s,
1881s,
10-40s,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.
10 2§rp]

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK
Capital $300,000, Full Paid,
HAS REMOVED TO ITS
NEW BANKING HOUSE,
Nos. 633 and 635 CHESNUT St.
A. BOYD President
JOHN W. GILBOUGH, Cashier. 117

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO
Bankers,
16 So. 3d St., | 3 Nassau St.,
Philada. New-York.
Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.
Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.
U. S. Bonds a Specialty.

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS;
No. 36 South THIRD St.
Government Securities Bought and Sold!
August 7.30s,
And Old 5-20s,
CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES OF 1865
And the new Bonds delivered immediately.
CITY LOANS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
9 26 3m

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK Street,
BANKERS AND BROKERS
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, ALL ISSUES.
AUGUST, JUNE, and JULY 7 3-10 NOTES.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
AUGUST 7 3-10 NOTES CONVERTED INTO THE NEW 5-20 BONDS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stock Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 21

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
JANUARY COUPONS, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STERLING, LANE & CO,
BANKERS,
9 6tf5p No. 110 South THIRD Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 510 RACE Street.
We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color be genuine or not.
Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.
ALBEDYLL & MARX,
3 10 mwf§ No. 510 RACE Street.

SLATE MANTELS!
SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.
SLATE MANTELS and Slate Work Generally, made to order.
J. B. KIMES & CO.,
Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Fire Department was held on Monday evening, at the hall of the Phœnix Hose Company, in Filbert street, above Seventh, Mr. Stone, of the Delaware Fire Company, President, in the chair.

Mr. Wray moved that the Board request Councils to pass an ordinance giving steam fire engines the right-of-way, and requiring hose carriages to turn out for them. Agreed to.

The President announced the following Acting Committee, to serve for the ensuing three months: Thomas B. Hahn, of Neptune Hose; James H. Miller, Assistance Engine; Edward Tolbert, of Decatur Engine; John M. Clarren, West Philadelphia Engine; James A. Phillips, Robert Morris Hose; and John T. Mooney, Columbia Engine Company; Orlando Snyder, Congress Engine.

Mr. McDevitt, of the Philadelphia Engine Company, moved that a committee be appointed to draft an address to Councils, suggesting some plan for the reorganization of the Fire Department.

Mr. McDevitt, in making the motion, said that it was right and proper that some suggestion should be made by this Board, which represents the entire department. He was in favor of a commission, but he desired that experienced men should be placed upon it.

Mr. Cook, of the Hibernia Engine Company, was opposed to the motion, because he considered the Board of Directors the head and front of the Fire Department, and Councils as a secondary body. There could be no better commission than this Board, and if changes are to be made by Councils the Board should be consulted.

Mr. Wray stated that he had voted in Councils for the ordinance to reorganize the Fire Department, because he believed it would prevent the establishment of a paid department.

Mr. Carrow thought all the power of the Board had been taken from them, and he could not see that any good would result in the appointment of a committee.

Mr. Wray said he believed that Councils were willing to grant almost anything for the good of the department that the companies could unite upon.

A delegate moved to amend that the committee report the address and plan agreed upon to this Board before sending it to Councils.

The amendment was accepted, and the resolution was agreed to.

The President appointed the following committee:—First Fire District, Edward C. Richardson; Second District, William McDevitt; Third District, W. C. Vinyard; Fourth District, Thomas E. Van Dozen; Fifth District, Edward Tolbert; Sixth District, Thomas A. McDevitt; Seventh District, Thomas T. Seal.

A motion was adopted requesting the chairman of the committee to wait upon Councils and ask them to stay the action on the Fire bill until the committee can report. Adjourned.

THE PHILADELPHIA BIBLE SOCIETY.—This institution is an auxiliary to the Pennsylvania Bible Society. It covers the ground which that institution, in detail, cannot do. It has existed for eight-and-twenty years, and on Sunday night, with impressive ceremonies, solemnized its anniversary at the Church of the Epiphany, corner of Fifteenth and Chesnut streets.

The Managers' annual report was read, from which it appeared that out of our 700,000 inhabitants, not more than 29,000 have ever aided the work of the Society, and the whole receipts for the year would be insufficient to keep many of our families, and yet this Society is the agency in this city for collecting means for translating and circulating the Bible in languages of heathen nations, and in making written languages for such as have none.

The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. Dr. Newton, rector of the church. The text was from Psalms, cvii, 20. "He sent His word, and healed them." Those who would give the Scriptures to the poor can do so by subscribing to the fund of the Philadelphia Bible Society. No one ever asks it is vain for a copy of the Bible or New Testament.

SNEAK THIEF.—Before Alderman Butler, on Monday afternoon, Frank G. Jones had a hearing on the charge of stealing a coat at the Continental Hotel, the property of Thomas Browers. Defendant admitted the theft, and was held to answer. Possession of the garment was obtained on a forged order. Jones was also charged with an attempt to swindle Mrs. L. E. Camblos, at her residence, No. 722 Parrish street. He called at the house, representing that he belonged to one of the express companies, and had a package for Mr. Camblos, and asked for the amount of freight on the same. Suspecting that something was wrong, Jones was directed to take the package to the place of business of Mr. Camblos, which he did not do. Mr. Camblos said he had befriended Jones on several occasions. He was held to answer this charge also.

FATAL RESULT FROM IMPATIENCE.—A sad accident occurred at Bristol on Saturday evening. The train from Trenton stopped as usual to let off passengers at Bristol, and was delayed for a few moments at the station. One of the passengers for this city, becoming impatient at the delay, pulled the conductor's rope, and the train started. At this moment a woman and her three children were getting off the cars, when, by the sudden motion, all were thrown down, and one of the children, a girl of six years, was caught between the platform and the cars and so terribly injured that her recovery is not expected. When the accident happened the conductor was on the platform attending to his duties.

CHEATING IN BUTTER.—The Clerks of Markets, during the past week, only came in possession of thirty-four lumps of butter, light weight, as a reward for their scrutiny in the butter tubs of dealers in such articles. All manner of dodges are resorted to by certain butter merchants to swindle our citizens, and though some of them have been caught several times, the closest watch has to be kept upon them to prevent a constant repetition of selling lumps weighing less than a pound.

COMPANIES PUT OUT OF SERVICE.—Chief Engineer Lyle, on Monday, put out of service the Franklin Engine and Niagara Hose Companies, for alleged rioting on Saturday night, near Third and Pine streets. There has not yet been any investigation of the affair, but the Chief intends to give the matter his earliest attention.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. Ernest Becker was knocked down on Monday by a train of cars on the Reading Railroad, near Fairmount, and injured so badly that he died before he could be removed to his home, at No. 2011 Girard avenue. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

DEATH AT THE HOSPITAL.—James Dillon, who was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital on the 21st instant, with a broken back, caused by a bale of goods falling upon him at Washington street wharf, died at that institution last Monday evening.

Regulation of Speed on Railway Inclines.

The London *Mechanics' Magazine* notices some important experiments lately made on the Northern Railway of Spain, with a view to employing the return steam to obtain a uniform rate of speed in descending steep inclines. A pipe is attached to the boiler, and, dividing into two, is connected with the two branches of the exhaust pipe, in close proximity to the cylinders and the exhaust ports. When the train is descending the incline, and so soon as the maximum velocity desired is attained, the driver opens the cock connected with the pipe, pulls over the lever into back gear, and opens the regulator. The exhaust pipes act as a reservoir containing a quantity of expanded steam which excludes the air; a portion of this steam escapes into the chimney, and then the other is absorbed into the cylinders, and driven back into the boiler.

The increase of temperature thus occasioned in the cylinders is counteracted by injecting some moist steam in it, and also more effectually by passing into the steam pipe a small jet of water, which the driver can increase or diminish at pleasure by means of a cock. The experiments conducted upon that portion of the line between Avila and Madrid have furnished very satisfactory results both regarding the speed of the train and the amount of its load. During two journeys made in March last, the driver, by varying the notch in which the lever was put in back gear, and by regulating the injection of the steam and water at the bottom of the exhaust pipe, was enabled to maintain a regular and uniform speed in the descent, and stop at the stations when necessary without requiring to put on a single brake, and without heating any part of the machinery.

MEDICAL.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS,

Or Pain Destroyer,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and, as a domestic remedy, unequalled.

CURES:

BURNS,	BOILS,
BRUISES,	STINGS,
LAMENESS,	SORE EYES,
SORENESS,	BLEEDING OF THE
SPRAINS,	LUNGS,
SORE THROAT,	NOSE,
TOOTHACHE,	STOMACH,
EARACHE,	—
NEURALGIA,	
RHEUMATISM,	CORNS,
LUMBAGO,	ULCERS,
PILES,	OLD SORES,

And other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all HEMORRHAGES. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers.

The Medicine is exclusively prepared by the subscribers, Proprietors and Successors to T. T. POND, to whom all orders must be addressed.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO.,
No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

PRICES OF POND'S EXTRACT.

Six ounce bottles, with directions, retail.........50 cents
Pint bottles, with directions, retail...................$1·00
Quarts in bottle..$1·75

Liberal discount to Physicians and Dealers.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

FAMILY CASES

Of 35 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions.......... $10·00
Smaller Family and Travelling cases, with 20 to 28 vials.............................. $5 to $8
Specifics for all Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive treatment, in vials and pocket cases.............................. $2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address—HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Office and Depot, No 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. HUMPHREYS is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

For sale by DYOTT & CO., JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, T. R CALLENDER, and AMBROSE SMITH. Wholesale Agents. Philadelphia, and at BLITHE'S Drug Store, No. 3120 Market street, and by all Druggists. 6 27 smw$

LOOK AND LIVE!

ELECTROPATHY.

Drs. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES,

THE OLD

MEDICAL ELECTRICIANS,

And TEACHERS of this new system of curing diseases, would call the attention of the sick and afflicted to their new system of practice, which has already gained great popularity in this city. During the past six years we have treated TWENTY THOUSAND persons suffering from the various forms of disease (many of them by special guarantee, charging nothing if we failed), and in almost every case a cure has been effected. Read the following

HOME CERTIFICATES.

AN ASTONISHING CURE—AMPUTATION PREVENTED.

I was cured in three weeks by Drs. GALLOWAY and WHITE of an ulcerated leg, which caused much suffering, and even threatened amputation. Since my own great cure several of my friends suffering from Neuralgia, Skin Disease, Dyspepsia, and other complaints, have also been perfectly cured. I will cheerfully answer the inquiries of the diseased and suffering.

ABRAHAM FLUKE,
No. 1851 Camac street, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT CURES OF OBSTINATE DISEASES.

S. D. McCalla, master mason, P. C. R. R., Spinal Rheumatism.
James Brown, Inflammation of Stomach and Bowels, Pine street, above Sixth.
Henry Royer, Neuralgia of the Eye, Twenty-third and Pearl streets.
Frederick Wilson, Dyspepsia and Throat Disease, Continental Hotel.
B. F. Kirkbride Epileptic Fits, No. 1020 Market street.
William Morgan, Kidney Disease and General Debility, No. 410 Spruce street.
Marcus D. Wilcox, Catarrh of twelve years' standing, Commercial Hotel.
Samuel G. Wheeler, Asthma of ten years' standing, Continental Hotel.
Emanuel Rey, Attorney-at-Law, Dyspepsia, No. 707 Sansom street.
Horace C. Winslow, Weakness of the Kidneys, Frankford.
H. C. Shurtleff, Cancer in Stomach, No. 3722 Market street.
J. M. Buist, Rheumatism, No. 1323 S. Broad street.
Judah Levy, Bronchial Consumption, No. 432 Market street.
Edward T. Evans, preacher of the M. E. Church, Dyspepsia of long standing, Laryngitis, and Lumbago, No. 1633 Helmuth street.
James Nugent, Deafness for six years, and ringing and roaring in the head, Wilmington, Delaware.
Thomas Harrop, severe Diabetes, Rose Mills, West Philadelphia.
George Grant, Rheumatic Gout, long standing, No. 1013 Chesnut street.
H. T. Desilver, Chronic Neuralgia and Inflammatory Rheumatism, No. 1736 Chesnut street.
Edward McMahon, Consumption, No. 1227 Front street.
J. Ricket, Chronic Bronchitis, Constipation, and Congestion of the Brain, No. 518 Callowhill street.
Charles M. Dayton, Paralysis of the lower limbs, Girard House.
John McCormick, Diabetes, No. 1220 Ridge avenue.
Charles E. Buckingham, Urinary Difficulty, No. 1331 Filbert street.
Aquila Davis, Chronic Diarrhœa, Forrest House.
J. J. Hoopes, long standing Sciatica, and Enlarged Prostate Gland, Darby township, Delaware county.
William H. Shriver, Liver Complaint, Germantown.
Joseph W. Forsyth, Acute Rheumatism, No. 1612 Arch street.
E. Clouser, General Paralysis, No. 415 N. Second street.

Many of these persons we cured in less than a week.

N. B.—The Institution, No. 1230, one door from Thirteenth street, is the only house in this city where our system is practised. Unprincipled parties in other localities, who claim to treat diseases according to our late discoveries, may therefore be regarded with suspicion.

PHYSICIANS and STUDENTS can enter at any time for a full course of Instruction in this GREAT DISCOVERY in the Healing Art.

BOOKS AND THE MOST IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS FURNISHED.

An interesting circular mailed by addressing

DRS. GALLOWAY, WHITE & BOLLES,
No. 1230 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphia.

Consultation free. 11 7 ws3m

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.

It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents,

DYOTT & CO.,
No 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT

will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.

DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

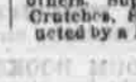
DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT,

For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.

This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents,

DYOTT & CO
5 6m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

ALL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health, can obtain relief by consulting Dr. KINKELIN, German physician. Dr. Kinkelin treats all diseases, prepares and administers his own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable. He invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices open till 9 o'clock in the evening. N. W. corner of THIRD and UNION Streets, between Spruce and Pine streets. 8 14 6m



PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 5 20$

AMUSEMENTS.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND

PRESENTATION FESTIVAL,

No. 630 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

It will be seen by the following telegraphic despatch that Tickets for the Grand Charitable Fair and Presentation Festival may be obtained for a few days longer.

SECURE YOUR TICKETS,

As the books will positively be closed by January 1.

New York, December 22, 1866.

To the Office of the Grand Presentation Festival, No. 630 CHESNUT street Philadelphia:—

The issue and sale of Tickets close here to night when Festival takes place. You will oblige us by closing the sale of Tickets you have on hand at the earliest moment, and make returns positively by January 1.

The Drawing will commence January 14.

THOMAS & CO.,
MANAGING DIRECTORS,
12 24 2t No. 6·6 BROAWAY, New York.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND COMBINATION.
Father Kemp's entire troupe of Old Folks in the beautiful
ARABIAN NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS,
ARABIAN NIGHTS ENTERTAINMENTS,
OR,
"LOITERINGS ON ENCHANTED GROUND,"
"LOITERINGS ON ENCHANTED GROUND,"
CROWDED HOUSES—CROWDED HOUSES
GREET THE QUEEN OF SONG,
GREET THE QUEEN OF SONG,
EMMA J. NICHOLS,
EMMA J. NICHOLS.

See the abode of the Fairies, and Throne of dazzling splendor.

GROTTO IN THE MAGNETIC MOUNTAINS, and Heavenly Tints in Cloud Land.

Behold the beautiful Palaces, Gardens, and Dells, in a blaze of glory.

Doors open at half-past 6 o'clock; commences at 8. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Matinees, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2 o'clock.

Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. Seats can be secured during the day at BONER'S Music Store, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy in the evening. 12 26 3t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—
N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
Commence at 7½.
THIS EVENING, December 26,
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
Planche's Great Drama, in five acts called the
KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.
Tom Titler...Mr. S. CLARKE
To conclude with the Grand Legendary Spectacle of
THE NAIAD QUEEN,
with magnificent scenery, by Witham.
THE BATH OF BEAUTY.
Waters of Silver bear up numberless Naiads
CRYSTAL ARBOR BENEATH THE RHINE.
The Naiads' Grand Preparations for Battle.
GRAND MARCH OF THE AMAZONS.
Scene Last.—THE RHINE The whole of this vast scene rises, and discovers
THE HOME OF THE NAIADS.
In the Coral Caves beneath the Waters.
THE QUEEN ON HER THRONE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at half past 7 o'clock.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING
MRS. JOHN DREW
AS KATE PEYTON.
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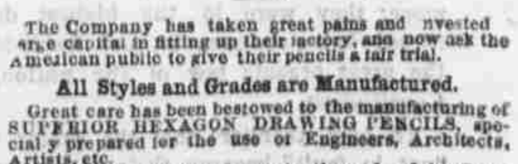

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1866.

The Rebellion and State Status.

OUR Burlington correspondent writes us a long letter, reviewing our article of a few days since, concerning Senator Cowan's late speech. His entire communication is longer than we can conveniently find room for, but we very willingly give such portions of it as are essential to the discussion in hand. He says:—

> In your comments upon the quotation you make from his (Mr. Cowan's) speech, you appear to have lost sight entirely of his real position; and in your illustrations to prove its fallacy, you most unwittingly give strength to his argument. You start out with the proposition, "that the assumption that lies at the bottom of all his fallacies is, that a State cannot really do what it cannot legally do." Now, suppose he had laid down the legal postulate, that a corporation is strictly limited to those powers which are specially conferred upon it, and any attempt to exercise any powers outside those limits would make their exercise null and void; or suppose he had said, "that any acts of a State, who, without consent of Congress, kept troops or ships of war in time of peace, entered into any agreement or compact with another State or foreign power, or engaged in war, unless invaded, or in imminent danger thereof, as will not admit of delay"—that all such acts would be void. Do you doubt the truth of either of these positions? Are they not axiomatic? And yet this is just what Senator Cowan asserted. No more, no less. Your illustrations would have the same application in answer to the above postulates, as in answer to the postulate taken by Senator Cowan. The logic of his argument is simply that, notwithstanding the ordinances of secession, the Southern States remained by legal contemplation in the Union, disorganized by the act of their people, who attempted to maintain the ordinances of secession; but that the State was not in fault, for the reason that the offense was not committed by the State. The people who *voluntarily concurred* in the act were rebels against the Government of the United States, and punishable as such none the less, because they have usurped also the authority of the State.

Our chief ground of criticism upon Mr. Cowan was that, in the same speech, he took two precisely antagonistic positions; first, maintaining that the Rebellion was the work of individuals and not of the States, and next, that it was the work of the States and not of individuals. When he wished to relieve the States, in their corporate capacity, from all responsibility for the Rebellion, he maintained that the States could not rebel, but that it was the mere personal affair of their inhabitants. When he wished to save the Rebel inhabitants of the States from the pains and penalties of treason, he maintained that they had not committed treason, because, in waging war against the Union, they had done so in *obedience* to their States. It was this juggle of hiding the responsibility of the State behind the people, and the guilt of the people behind the State, for the purpose of screening both from all the consequences of the Rebellion, that we denominated "political thimble-rigging." Our correspondent in his defense of Mr. Cowan conveniently overlooks this point.

Our correspondent seems to us to have fallen into the same fallacy that we ascribed to the gentleman whom he assumes to defend. Despite the ordinances of secession and other revolutionary acts, he affirms that the State was without fault, "for the reason that the offense was not *committed by the State*." Now, in *what sense* was it not committed by the State? Is it denied that the *State* of South Carolina, for instance, as a corporate political entity, passed an ordinance of secession, confederated with several other States, raised armies, made war, etc.? It cannot be denied, except upon the assumption that these acts being "void," were not "committed" by the State; and that involves the identical fallacy which was originally exposed, viz., that a State cannot *really* do that which it cannot *legally* do.

Our correspondent seems to think that much is gained by calling the rebellious and revolutionary acts of the Southern States "*void*." But what is a void act? Is it an act that has not in fact been committed? If so, then it is not an *act* at all. A "void" act is simply one that has no *legal* or *binding* force. It lacks the element of *positive* legality. An illegal act is one that is *contrary* to law. All illegal acts are void, but not all void acts are illegal. Now, the revolutionary acts of the Southern States, such as their ordinances of secession, their formation of the so-called Confederacy, their raising of armies, and their waging war against the Union were not only "*void*"—that is destitute of positive legality—but they were *much more;* they were in the highest degree *illegal*—being contrary to, and forbidden by the great organic law of the nation, the Constitution.

To hold, therefore, that the States were "not in fault" because their rebellious acts were void acts, when they were also much more than void, is illogical and absurd. The very fact that these acts were not only without legal sanction, but in the highest degree illegal and revolutionary, constituted the nations great warrant for prosecuting the war.

One of the greatest elements of strength in the Rebellion was that it was not a mere insurrection, not a mere sporadic and miscellaneous movement of the people outside of their civil organizations, but that it was organized and prosecuted by the States as States, in their corporate, political capacity. By means of this they gave their movement a coherency and a power that it could not otherwise have obtained. It was essentially a State sovereignty-movement from the start. The States seceded as States, made war as States, confederated together as States. The people acted constantly within the forms of their State organizations. Why overlook these patent historic facts, and attempt by mere verbal quibbles and fallacies to make out that the States did not do anything?

The Supreme Court of the United States has fully and explicitly settled this very question. In the prize cases which came up on appeal from the District Courts of Southern New York and Massachusetts, an opinion was delivered, March 9, 1863, confined to the general questions of law which were raised by all the cases. In this decision the Court says:—

> "They (the applicants) contend also that insurrection is *the act of individuals*, and *not of a Government or sovereignty;* that the individuals engaged are subjects of law; that confiscation of their property can only be effected under municipal law; that, by the law of the land, such conviction cannot take place without the conviction of the owner of some offense; and, finally, *that the secession ordinances are nullities*, and ineffectual to release any citizen from his allegiance to the national Government; consequently, the Constitution and laws of the United States are still operative over persons in all the States for punishment as well as protection."

This is Mr. Cowan's case, stated better than he or his Burlington attorney has done it. But the Court goes on to reply:—

> This argument rests on the assumption of two propositions, *each of which is without foundation* in the established law of nations." * * * *
>
> We have shown that a civil war, *such as that now waged between the Northern and Southern States*, is properly conducted according to the humane regulations of public law, as regards capture on the ocean.
>
> Under the very peculiar Constitution of this Government, although the citizens owe supreme allegiance to the Federal Government, they owe also a qualified allegiance to the State in which they are domiciled; their persons and property are subject to its laws. Hence in organizing this Rebellion *they have acted as States*, claiming to be sovereign over all persons and property within their respective limits, and asserting a right to absolve their citizens from their allegiance to the Federal Government. *Several of these States* have conspired to form a new confederacy, claiming to be acknowledged by the world as a sovereign State. Their right to do so is now being decided by wager of battle. The ports and territory of *each of these States* are held in hostility to the general Government. *It is no loose, unorganized insurrection*, having no definite boundary or possession. It has a boundary marked by lines of bayonets, and which can be crossed only by force. South of this line is *enemy's territory, because it is claimed and held in possession by an organized, hostile, and belligerent power.*

This decision settles the matter, both in accordance with the reason of the case and with the practice of the Government throughout the war. No metaphysical absurdities or verbal fallacies can reach the stable basis upon which it rests. This decision also affirms the right of the general Government to treat the inhabitants of the seceded States both as public enemies and as traitors.

The true theory in regard to this whole matter is, that the moment the Southern States, as organized political communities, commenced war upon the Union, that moment they ceased to be "States in the Union," and became hostile, Rebel, belligerent States. Their *territory* was still within the limits of the country, *claimed* and contended for by the United States, and their citizens still owed allegiance to the Federal Government; but the States themselves, as corporate organizations, had no longer any standing in the Union. When the armies of the Rebellion were overthrown, these States, although still *de facto* States, were properly dissolved by President Johnson, just as the "Confederacy," which they had wickedly formed, was also dissolved. And from the overthrow of these States by President Johnson, the whole subject of reconstruction must now take its practical departure. Mr. Cowan's theory is not only vicious in itself, but it has no practical relation whatever to the question as it now stands, for those old Rebel States are dead and buried with the Confederacy. It is with their *successors*, historical, not legal or constitutional, that we now have to deal.

Conservative Efforts to Introduce Slavery In Maryland.

IT would really seem that the conservative faction that is now dominant in Maryland is determined to reintroduce slavery in that State despite the Constitution and laws of the United States. Four negroes convicted of larceny were sold at Annapolis on Saturday, by order of Judge Magruder. Some twenty or thirty farmers were present at the sale. The first one sold was John Johnson, who bid for himself; and the auctioneer taking his bid, he was finally knocked down to himself, and became his own purchaser, for $37. Another man brought $35, and two girls brought respectively $22 and $30 each.

There was an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau at the sale, and it was thought the bidding would have been more spirited but for the fact that an impression seemed to prevail that the officer in question was about to interfere with the right of the purchasers and release the negroes from the custody of the purchaser.

This proceeding is a direct and flagrant violation of the Civil Rights law, which provides that no difference in punishments shall be made on account of color. But where did the supporters of slavery ever show any respect for law? This Judge Magruder is bound by his oath to support the Constitution and laws of the United States, any law of his State to the contrary notwithstanding. But what are oaths worth among Maryland conservatives, after Reverdy Johnsons' "pious perjury" counsel to them.

We are glad to learn that this is to be made a test case. It will be interesting to know whether a pro-slavery Maryland judge can set the laws of the United States at defiance.

But what a lesson is here for the people. The moment the conservative party obtains power, that moment it attempts to revive the old order of things, and bring back slavery. Give it power throughout the country, and we should behold that infernal system restored in fact, if not in name, in every Southern State. The virus of slavery-worship is in the very bones of the conservatives. They will not learn anything from the tremendous events of the last five years. They would, even now, if they had the power, reverse the wheels of human progress, and carry us back to the dreary despotism of the rule of the slave power, when slave-pens stood within the shadow of the dome of the capitol, and slave-gangs blocked up the streets of Washington, and the slave hunter pursued his human chattles even upon the soil of the free North!

A False Alarm.

IT is reported that the President lately, in conversation with a friend, expressed his unabated confidence in the final triumph of his restoration policy! He also took occasion to condemn the project that was being agitated in Congress for the overthrow of the present State Governments at the South, and declared that it would *release those State Governments from the payment of their State debts, and impose them upon the United States.*

We do not see how the overthrow of the present illegal State Governments at the South can impose the payment of their State debts upon the United States any more than President Johnson's overthrow of their predecessors involved the same result. President Johnson found a lot of illegal State Governments in existence at the South and overthrew them. Did that action of his impose the payment of the Southern State debts upon the United States? If not, how will the overthrow of the present illegal State Governments at the South do so?

An Important Treasury Decision.

THE Treasury Department has decided that no trustee process, garnishment, or injunction can be recognized by the officers of the Government in respect of moneys due creditors of the United States. Reasons of high public policy, it says, forbid that the agents of the Government should be impeded in the payment for services or supplies by the acts of any one who may think or assert that he has a claim upon the public creditor. To admit such a pretension would be equivalent to placing it in the power of a few individuals, at critical junctures, to thwart the most important undertakings, or, perhaps, to stop the wheels of Government. Upon this subject reference is made to the opinions of the Attorney-General of August 5, 1864, vol. ii., p. 661, and November 9, 1841, vol. iii., p. 718, and the decision of the Supreme Court in Buchanan vs. Alexander (4th Howard R., 20), which fully sustains the views expressed by the Department.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—Where this article is known it is a work of supererogation to say one word in its favor, so well is it established as an unfailing remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough Asthma, Diseases of the Throat, Chest, and Lungs, as well as that most dreaded of all diseases, Consumption, which high medical authority has pronounced to be a curable disease. Those who have used this remedy know its value; those who have not, have but to make a single trial to be satisfied that of all others it is the remedy.

THE REV. JACOB SECHLER,
well known and much respected among the German population of this country, writes as follows:—

HANOVER, Pa., February 16, 1859.

Messrs. S. W. Fowle & Son, Boston:—
Dear Sirs—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago, one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of it there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it. I would, however, caution the public against imposition, because there is a good deal of spurious Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry afloat through out the country.
JACOB SECHLER.

None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper.
Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, No. 18 TREMONT Street, Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

CHRONIC DISEASES, SCROFULA, ULCERS, ETC.

It is well known that the benefits derived from drinking of the Congress, Saratoga, and other celebrated Springs is principally owing to the Iodine they contain.

DR. H. ANDERS' IODINE WATER
contains Iodine in the same pure state that it is found in these spring waters, but over 500 per cent. more in quantity, containing as it does 1¼ grains to each fluid ounce, dissolved in pure water, without a solvent, a discovery long sought for, in this country and Europe, and is the best remedy in the world for Scrofula, Cancers, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, and all Chronic Diseases. Circulars free.
J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor, No. 36 DEY Street New York. Sold by all Druggists. 12 26 3 25 2t

☞ PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE.
FOR PRESERVING, RESTORING, AND BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR,
And is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced.
Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Darken, and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the Toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

THE MARVEL OF PERU,
A new and beautiful perfume, which, in delicacy of scent, and the tenacity with which it clings to the handkerchief and person, is unequalled.
The above articles for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, at $1 per bottle each. Sent by express to any address by proprietors,
10 15 mwf3mjp T. W. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 100 LIBERTY Street, New York.

☞ NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

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PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 1y 4p JOY COE & CO

☞ GENERAL AGENCY
Of the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Life Insurance Company, of New York.
PHILADELPHIA, December 20 1866.
LOUIS WAGNER, Esq., No 204 South FOURTH Street, has been appointed Agent of this Company in this city.
F. RATCHFORD STARR,
12 22 3t General Agent

☞ UNITED STATES TREASURY,
PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1866.
NOTICE.—Holders of Twenty Coupons and upwards in number of United States Loans due January 1, 1867, are requested to present the same at this Office for Examination and Count, at any time previous to that date.
C. McKIBBIN,
12 26 3t Assistant Treasurer.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of MEIGS COUNTY OIL COMPANY, will be held at the office, No. 1625 MARKET Street on MONDAY EVENING January 7 1867, at 7½ o'clock, for the choice of officers, and any other business that may come up for action.
12 26 ws 5t N. M. FERNALD, Secretary.

☞ FAIR AT WASHINGTON BUILDING, THIRD STREET, above SPRUCE, THIS EVENING and TO-MORROW EVENING. Specially invites attendance of all friends of Trinity Church. 1t*

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see Third Page]

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
CHESNUT Street, above TWELFTH.
Doors open at 7 o'clock Curtain rises at 7·45.
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS,
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS,
TREMENDOUS SUCCESS,
OVERWHELMING APPLAUSE,
OVERWHELMING APPLAUSE,
OVERWHELMING APPLAUSE.
THIRD NIGHT OF
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
MR. AND MRS BARNEY WILLIAMS,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
MR. AND MRS BARNEY WILLIAMS,
MR. AND MRS BARNEY WILLIAMS.
AND LAST NIGHT OF
FAIRY CIRCLE;
Or, CON O'CAROLAN'S DREAM.
Con O'Carolan..............Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Mole-bee..............Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To be followed by the roaring Comedy the
CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY;
Or, YANKEE HELP.
Melissa..............Mrs BARNEY WILLIAMS
The whole to conclude with the popular Farce,
THE MILLER OF WHETSTONE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 29.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
Friday—BENEFIT OF MR BARNEY WILLIAMS.
Friday—BENEFIT OF MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
Friday—BENEFIT OF MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

CLOSING SALES OF

WINTER DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKING VELVETS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS,
OVERCOATINGS,
BLANKETS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, ETC. ETC,

To effect a RAPID CLOSING OF STOCK, we have determined on a GENERAL REDUCTION OF PRICES. As the whole of our Stock has been purchased at the late Auction Sales, our disposition to reduce present prices offers great inducement to buyers.]

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
12 26 5t ABOVE WILLOW.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT PANIC PRICES.
French Merinoes, Poplins, Plaids, Alpacas, Delaines, Calicoes, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Handkerchiefs, Irish Linens, Shirt Bosoms, Hosiery, Tickings, Flannels, Shawls, Blankets, Frosted Beaver, Cloths, and Cassimeres for men and boy's wear.
15,000 YARDS MUSLINS,
Bleached and Unbleached, all grades, at the late reduced prices.
All these goods must be sold for what they will bring, at Nos 2 and 4 North NINTH Street,
Above Market and
No. 903 MARKET Street
12 26 5t M. K. WILLIAMS.

CAP, LETTER, AND NOTE PAPERS—AN endless variety of styles and prices, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22

TO RENT.—THREE ROOMS, 20 BY 66 FEET, second, third, and fourth stories, No. 128 North THIRD Street. 12 26 6t*

American (Waltham) Watches.
Dealers in Watches from all parts of the country are reminded that the undersigned keep a full assortment of Waltham Watches, in gold and silver cases, constantly on hand. Large reductions in the prices of movements and cases have recently been made, and the Internal Revenue Tax is no longer charged to customers.
The good repute borne far and near by the manufactures of the Waltham Company, make it needless for the agents to urge their claims to general patronage, or to do more than caution the public against spurious and inferior Watches with which the markets are flooded. Every Waltham Watch, of whatever class, is warranted by special certificate, which should in all cases be demanded.
ROBBINS & APPLETON,
AGENTS OF THE AMERICAN WATCH CO.
12 22 6t No. 182 BROADWAY, N. Y.

PEAS, MUSHROOMS, AND MACCARONI.
Just landed from the barque "Conqueror," an invoice of the finest
FRENCH PEAS,
MUSHROOMS, and
MACCARONI,
Imported by ourselves.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner WALNUT and BROAD.
3 14 mwfsp§

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS! CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!—Our celebrated ARAFFE PIANOS now selling to suit the times. Call and examine them at our New Warerooms No. 1103 CHESNUT street, before purchasing elsewhere. 12 19 12t

A FULL LINE OF THE CELEBRATED Falcon Gold Pens have just been received by MOSS & CO., No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

DRY GOODS CHEAP ENOUGH
MARKET & NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD.
ARE SELLING,
AT THE
VERY REDUCED PRICES,
THEIR ENTIRE
MAGNIFICENT STOCK.
FINEST FROSTED BEAVERS.
ROYAL CHINCHILLAS.
VELOURS AND WHITNEYS.
MAGNIFICENT OVERCOATINGS.
FINEST STOCK CLOAKINGS.
ALL THE NOVELTIES.
CLOAKINGS FROM $2 UP.
NOBBY CASSIMERES.
FINEST CASSIMERES MADE.
LOW GRADES CASSIMERES.
BLACK FRENCH DOESKINS.
BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS.
RICHLY-TRIMMED CLOAKS.
ELEGANT SACQUES, CHEAP.
HANDSOME SHAWLS, CHEAP AS EVER.
GARNET AND MODE POPLINS.
GARNET AND BLUE MERINOES.
SUPERB POPLIN AND MERINO STOCK.
MERRIMAC CALICOES.
ALL-WOOL DELAINES, 50 CENTS.
CHRISTMAS DRESS GOODS.
BALMORALS EXTRA CHEAP.
CHRISTMAS SCARFS.
BLANKETS LOW DOWN.
BEST BLEACHED MUSLINS, 30 CENTS.
12 15 12t4p

COOK & BROTHER
IMPORTERS OF HOSIERY GOODS,
No. 53 North EIGHTH Street,
Have Received (by Steamer "Peruvian,")
Ladies' English Merino Vests, $1·40.
Ladies' English Merino Vests, $1·60.
Ladies' English Merino Vests, $2·00.
Ladies' English Merino Vests, $2 50.
Gents' English Merino Vests, $2 87.
Domestic Vests and Pants, greatly reduced.
Gents' Vests, reduced from $1·25 to 87 cents.
Gents' Vests, reduced from $1·87 to $1 50.
As all our FOREIGN GOODS are made for us in Europe, they will in all cases bear our
TRADE MARK. [10 3 wsm3m4p

MASONIC PUBLICATIONS.—HEADQUARTERS for Masonic Books, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street 10 17 ws22t

REMOVAL
OF THE
North Pennsylvania Railroad
Passenger Station.
On Tuesday, January 1, 1867,
THE PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER STATION
OF THIS ROAD WILL BE REMOVED
FROM THIRD AND THOMPSON STREETS
TO THE NEW AND COMMODIOUS DEPOT,
N. W. CORNER BERKS AND AMERICAN STREETS.
12 24 10t ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.

INKS.—ARNOLD'S, DAVID'S, MAYNARD & Noyes' Fluids, Black, Copying, Blue, Carmine, India, and Japan, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

W.H. SHOW 11TH
GROVE, CASES. 4TH ST

PLAYING CARDS, CRIBBAGE, BACKGAMMON, and Chess Boards and Games, Bazique, and a variety of other Games, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

J. H. BURDSALL'S
CONFECTIONERY,
ICE CREAM AND DINING SALOONS,
No. 1121 CHESNUT St.,
GIRARD ROW.
FRUIT AND POUND CAKES of all sizes, with a large assortment of CONFECTIONERY, etc., for the HOLIDAYS. 12 18 1mrp

WRITING-DESKS AND PORTFOLIOS—A splendid selection to choose from, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL $500,000, FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	Wm. Ervien,	Sam. A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Natha Hilles,	Ben. Rowland, Jr.	Wm. H. Rhawn,

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [10 31 m

FINEST AND BEST STATIONERY AT MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws2

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
PRESENTS FOR LADIES.
PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.
We have now on hand a fresh stock of FANCY GOODS, which we offer at reduced prices.
FOR GENTLEMEN.
Meerschaum Pipes, in great variety,
Meerschaum Cigar-Holders,
Briar-Root Pipes, carved and plain,
Tobacco-Boxes Tobacco-Bags Cigar-Cases,
Match-Boxes, Cigar Stands, Flasks,
Inkstands, Match-Boxes Paper Weights.
FOR LADIES.
Beautiful Bohemian Glass Toilette Sets,
Vases of Parian and Bohemian Glass,
Caraffes, Toilette Bottles, Card Receivers,
Odeur Cases and Stands, Travelling-Bags,
Book-Stands, Reading Stands, etc.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
12 20 5t No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

BLANK AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS ON hand or made to order in the best manner, at MOSS & CO.'S, No 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

BILL-HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, ETC., printed with despatch; Certificates, Checks, Drafts, etc., engraved in the finest styles at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

BAILEY & CO.
819 *Chestnut Street*,
PHILADELPHIA,
JEWELERS,
IMPORTERS OF
English Plated Wares,
Fine Watches, Clocks,
London Pearl Setts,
English Cutlery,
Bronzes, Porcelain,
Coral Jewelry,
Precious Stones,
Gilt Goods, &c.
Always on hand a large assortment of
FINE JEWELRY
AND
SILVER WARE.
NEW DESIGNS FURNISHED AND GOODS MADE TO ORDER, AT SHORT NOTICE.
SILVER WARE FOR
BRIDAL PRESENTS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
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MATHEMATICAL AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, Whatman's Drawing Papers, German and English papers by the roll or sheet, mounted or plain, at MOSS & CO.'S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 ws22t

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,
GOLDSMITHS,
SILVERSMITHS, and
JEWELLERS,
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET
Are daily adding to their Stock articles suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
CLOCKS,
WATCHES,
BRONZES,
FANS,
JEWELRY,
DIAMONDS,
SILVER-WARE,
PLATED WARE.
Opera Glasses,
Leather Goods,
Portemonnaies and Satchels,
Dressing Cases,
Jewel Cases,
Decorated China,
Musical Boxes.
A collection of GOODS unrivalled for its completeness, beauty, and adaptation to the wants of the community. [10 9 tuths t12 54p
PRICES MODERATE.

POCKET AND OFFICE CUTLERY, WOSTENHOLM'S, Rodgers', and other celebrated factors, at MOSS & CO.'S No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17ws22

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
I. J. TAYLOR,
JEWELLER,
No. 1028 CHESNUT ST.
Attention is invited to our elegant STOCK OF GOODS suitable for
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,
COMPRISING
Fine Watches,
Elegant Jewelry,
Diamonds,
Fancy Silverware,
Clocks,
Fancy Goods,
AT LOW CASH PRICES.
12 10 6t No. 1028 CHESNUT St.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
LADIES' FUR TRIMMED HOODS.
LADIES' SKATING HATS.
FRENCH SILK UMBRELLAS.
CHILDREN'S VELVET HATS
GENTS' FUR CAPS, COLLARS AND GLOVES.
THEO. H. McCALLA,
HAT AND CAP EMPORIUM,
[12 14 12t4p NO. 804 CHESNUT ST.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

CHRISTMAS IN THE CITY.

How it was Observed—The Streets—The Churches—The Theatres, Etc. Etc.

We are obliged to confess that the present holiday season was not inaugurated with as much zeal as usually attends it in our city. The streets were less crowded and fewer of the churches were open than has been the custom heretofore; in the places of public amusement alone were there the usual crowding and the usual animation. Nevertheless, it was, in all respects, a merry Christmas—a fit precursor of a happy New Year.

The distinctive feature of Christmas-eve was noise. We believe there is no other city in the Union in which the horrible din of tin horns is considered essential to the due observance of this occasion. But here every urchin who can fairly stand upon his legs becomes the possessor of one of these delectable instruments. On the morning before Christmas he sounds a few preliminary toots, just to try the capacity of his lungs, and the discordance of his trumpet. Then he waits patiently until the setting of the sun, when he enters upon his carnival of noise, seemingly with no other purpose than that of making as much racket as any seven of his rivals. On Monday evening these youthful "lords of misrule" were in their glory. The din that they made was fearful—it was horrible—nay, we may say with truth that it was head-splitting and heart-rending. It continued until midnight and early on Christmas morning it was renewed to be kept up during the greater part of the day.

But this species of amusement was not confined to the youngsters who have no better sense; it was found attractive enough for many whose years should have given them a grain of wisdom. We noticed, in particular, a full-grown man who had on either arm a woman—we scarcely feel warranted in styling them ladies—and each one of the three, as they walked leisurely down Chesnut street, blew with all their might and main upon these obnoxious trumpets. There was on the street another character who dealt in horns, but his manner of dealing was such as to send a thrill of gratitude through the heart of every man and woman who was not brought up in a boiler factory. The man in question was of gigantic stature, and his limbs so well rounded out that he must have inspired the "Infant" of the Reserves with respect, if not with fear. Such being the case, it was not to be supposed that any ordinary mortal would attempt to interfere with his operations. Behind the stalwart knight stalked his faithful esquire, bearing on his arm a market-basket of huge dimensions. Whenever the twain came upon the possessor of a horn, the giant deliberately transferred it to the keeping of his attendant, and by the latter it was duly deposited in the aforesaid market-basket of huge dimensions. When we encountered them on Chestnut street, the basket was nearly piled with the distracting baubles, and at every few steps a fresh acquisition was made to the stock already in hand. We heartily wished them "a merry Christmas," and its regular return for every horn they captured.

Another feature of our Christmas Eve is the crowding and pushing which is resorted to by sundry youths, whose refinement is so limited that they are incapable of resorting to any more rational amusement. The principal scene of their diversions are Chesnut street and Eighth street, the latter usually having the preference. On some occasions this practice has been carried on so extensively that the shop-windows have been broken, and the shops themselves, if the proprietors did not take the precaution of closing them in season, filled with a surging mass of men and women, who sought thus to escape from the miseries to which they were subjected on the sidewalks. The Mayor of the city wisely determined to put an end to these proceedings, and with this object in view an extra force of policemen was detailed, with instructions to arrest every person whose passion for a jam got the better of his sense of common decency. The knowledge of this fact, without doubt, deterred a great many from attempting to amuse themselves in accordance with their inclinations. About 8 o'clock, however, a hare-brained youth was caught in the act, and forthwith taken into custody. Between that hour and midnight over thirty arrests were made, the delinquents being marched to the Central Station and kept in close quarters until they could be offered a hearing. Shortly after 11 o'clock Alderman Beitler took his seat, and summarily disposed of thirty-one cases in all. On most of the offenders a fine of two dollars was imposed, bail in $500 to keep the peace being further exacted. About one-third of them were able to summon the necessary bondsmen; but the remainder were obliged to resume their uncomfortable quarters in the cell for the night. It was a much-needed lesson, and we hope it will not soon be forgotten.

Among the multitude of people which thronged Chesnut and Eighth streets were many who sought to create a diversion in a much more rational manner. These were arrayed in all sorts of fantastic costumes, being veritable "mummers" of the traditional Christmas type. Among others we noticed two characteristic personages disguised as Italian brigands, and having about them all the struts and swaggers of the denizens of the *Campagna*. One twanged away upon a discordant harp, and the other upon an equally discordant fiddle; while both lifted up their voices in a song that was neither Italian nor English, nor scarcely a mixture of both. Such was Christmas-eve in the streets of the Quaker City.

From the appearance of the weather the day before Christmas, almost every one had a feeling of depression, as if the day would not be one of pleasure. But towards night the sky cleared up, the clouds here rolled away, and the sun on retiring to rest cast a few golden beams upon us, to assure all of a clear and bright morrow. The promise was not broken. The morning opened clear and fair. At an early hour people began to pour forth. At all the Catholic Churches there was a very fair attendance at the early mass at 5 o'clock.

Many of the churches were handsomely decorated with evergreens and flowers, and bright adornments of silver and gold service. The Cathedral, especially, was magnificently beautiful. All through the vast auditory and the alcoves, were beautiful wreaths of evergreens that hung in graceful festoons. The altar was tastefully wreathed with the bright green, and the brilliant hues of flowers, in many handsome devices. The birth of the Saviour was appropriately celebrated according to the old-time traditions of the Catholic Church.

The most imposing service of the day began at half-past 10 o'clock in the morning. At that hour the sky was considerably overcast, and a few flakes of snow fell, to the alarm of all those who were anticipating a merry Christmas. But it proved to be a false alarm. A long while before the hour appointed for the observance of grand mass, the Cathedral began to fill, and, at the time the imposing ceremonies of the altar commenced, there was hardly standing room to be found within the vast building. The choir sang Hummel's grand mass, assisted by the Germania Orchestra. The pontifical mass was conducted by the Right Rev. Bishop Wood.

Ex-Bishop O'Conner, of Pittsburg, delivered a most impressive sermon.

High mass was celebrated in all the other Catholic churches.

At St. Mary's, in South Fourth street, above Spruce, the choir, under the direction of Professor Dos Santos, sang Hummel's grand mass. At St. Joseph's Church, in Willing's alley, the Abbe Vogler's grand mass was sung, under the direction of Professor William A. Newland, that has never been produced before in this country. It was a beautiful composition, and was given with great effect.

Grand masses were also held at St. Michael's, St. John's, St Philip's, St. Augustine's, and other churches.

The Episcopal churches were also decorated with beautiful effect and in the most tasteful manner. All the churches did not hold services as is the usual custom, and the religious observance of the day was not as general as has been in years past.

Of course all the fairs did a splendid business during the day and evening. In the afternoon the theatres and other places of amusement were crowded. The streets were thronged with a lively and merry crowd of people, young and old, and the ear was almost deafened with the incessant clangor of tin trumpets, which seemed to keep up one incessant din from early morning until late at night. Of course with such a crowd in the streets there was a considerable business done in the fancy goods and confectionery line, and shopkeepers did not look so blue as on Monday.

In the evening, the theatres were again jammed, and the rush for seats was so great that considerable difficulty was found to accommodate all.

At the Green Hill Hall, at Seventeenth and Poplar streets, a sacred concert was held. The proceeds were for the benefit of the St. Stephen's German Reformed Church. The singing was excellent, and the selections were made with good taste and judgment.

At St. John's M. E. Church, in Third street, below George, a children's concert was given for the benefit of the Church. The exercises consisted of singing by the children. Several beautiful solos, duetts, and quartettes were given with beautiful effect, and addresses suitable to the occasion were delivered by juveniles appointed for the purpose.

As a general thing, Christmas was not as generally observed as in times past. There seemed to be a sort of depression that deadened all enjoyment. Whether from the general stagnation or from the weather we cannot decide which, but all will agree that it was not as merry as in former times.

HOMICIDE.

A Man is Shot for Blowing a Tin Horn on Christmas-Day—The Guilty Person Gives Himself Up, Claiming that He Acted in Self-Defense.

One of the most apparently unprovoked and cold-blooded murders that has every been chronicled in the history of this city was committed yesterday (Christmas) morning.

It appears that a young man named Charles Serad, in company with four young friends, intent upon celebrating Christmas holiday in the prevalent style, started forth down Second street about 7½ o'clock in the morning and conducted themselves in the most orderly manner.

Nearing the corner of Wharton street, a little above Mr. Peter Doyle's tavern, and just before a Mr. Spenser's house, Mr. Serad, having a tin horn, blew it just as a young man, of about the same age, named Harry Elinger, passed by. This latter person, taking offense at this action, knocked the horn out of the hands of Mr. Serad, drew a revolver, and fired three shots into the party, and then fled.

Mr. Serad was struck in the left side, about the heart. He tottered into the tavern of Mr. Doyle, and sat down in a chair. None thought he was hurt—none knew he was struck at all. The excitement caused by the shooting no doubt was the cause of this. When Mr. Serad entered the tavern he muttered something unintelligible, at which his friends, unconscious of the real fact, believed he had become inebriated.

He had no sooner sat down than he fell from the chair, and when picked up the blood ran fast from his mouth, and soon he expired.

A Mr. Joseph Thackeray, one of the party, soon learned that he had been wounded in the left shoulder by one of the slugs, but not seriously.

The third shot passed through an inch-and-a-half door of the house of Mr. Spenser, standing about fifteen feet from the wall, and passed within three or four inches of the head of a little boy, and breaking a large mirror hanging upon the wall. Those who witnessed the affair saw no cause for this murderous assault.

Mr. Serad is a single man, aged twenty-seven years, residing at No. 207 Marion street. His standing in the community where he resided was the highest. He served through the war in Sherman's division, in the old 29th Pennsylvania Regiment. All of his companions, because of his gentlemanly deportment, regarded him with affection. He leaves parents, and many near relatives to mourn and sorrow over his untimely end.

Elinger to-day gave himself up, acknowledged the deed, but says it was done in self-defense. This afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the Coroner's inquest is to be held at his rooms, when, no doubt, all the minor facts will be produced.

Auction Sale of Table Ornaments, Table Ware, and Cutlery.—B. Scott, Jr., auctioneer, No. 1020 Chesnut street, directly opposite the Academy of Fine Arts, will sell, on Thursday and Friday mornings, 27th and 28th instant, commencing each day at ten o'clock precisely, one of the largest collections of silver-plated (patent electro) ware, ivory and table cutlery, from Sheffield manufactories, the very best and finest that can be obtained in the country.

All know that the Sheffield steel, in the shape of cutlery, cannot be excelled, for nearly all have tested its merits.

This opportunity, offered by Mr. Scott to the public who desire to purchase the finest of plated ware, the neatest and best of cutlery, should be remembered by all. The selection of plated ware is large, the designs are the newest and most artistic, the material and workmanship unsurpassed. Gold-lined ware of all kinds; tea and coffee service, beautifully embossed; card receivers, highly ornamented; bouquet holders, napkin rings, wine sets, cut glass, castors in abundance, and of all sizes and styles, containing a more or less number of bottles of cut glass and wine pattern; a mahogany case, containing fifty fine pieces, of knives and forks, and carvers, the very thing needful.

Presentation cases, dessert cases, and all kinds of cases needed to a right display of and most convenience of the table. The assortment of cutlery is the largest, knives, forks, ivory-handled, white-handled, plain-handled, etc.

Cut glassware, of all kinds, which cannot fail to suit. In fact, the assortment is so large, so valuable, so varied and so fine that we cannot do justice in description to the merits of the stocks, but it needs a personal visitation in order to judge of its worth. Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street.

A Sneak Thief Caught.—Lewis N. Dardine, *alias* Young and a dozen other names, was arrested by Officer William M. Green, of the Seventh District Police, on a charge of robbing boarding-house keepers. He was arrested at No. 121 Vine street, on Monday evening. For some time past he has been in the habit of taking transient lodgings at boarding-houses, and then getting up in the night, getting what he could lay his hands on, and decamping. He carried on the practise for some time past. Detectives Levy and Tryon ran him down, and discovered several articles at pawnbrokers' shops which had been stolen by the accused. He will have a hearing before Alderman Beitler to-morrow at the Central Station. In the meantime, all boarding-house keepers who have lost by his depredations, are requested to come forward to give their testimony.

Charged With Rioting.—Samuel and George Rowland (colored) were arrested yesterday afternoon on a charge of being engaged in a riot at the colored school, at Nineteenth and Spring Garden streets, last Friday evening. During the riot one man was severely injured by being beaten on the head with a billy, and one man was shot in the mouth, but not dangerously. On being searched at the Station House, a black-jack was found upon each of the prisoners. They had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, and were held in $500 bail each for assault and battery, and the same amount additional for carrying concealed deadly weapons.

The Young Men's Religious Union of First United Presbyterian Church.—This association was organized on the evening of 13th February, 1866, by the small number of eight young men. It has since grown amazingly, and there seems to be a deep interest taken in it by the members. By their energy and activity, they were enabled to give an excursion to Atlantic City on the 6th of July last, in which they distinguished themselves greatly for their gentlemanly attention to those accompanying them, especially strangers, all of whom seemed greatly gratified by their day's pleasure. The excursion was one of noted quietness and order. They have now in view a soiree, of which due notice will be given. At their last meeting, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted—:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered in writing to Alexander Russell, Esq., Treasurer of the Church, for the truly noble and Christian manner in which he has shown himself to be interested in our association, and the general welfare of young men.

Resolved, That the above be published in the daily papers of Philadelphia.

The officers of the associations are as follows:—President, James McKnight; Vice-President, D. Morrow; Secretary, J. M. Church; Treasurer, Charles E. Marshall.

Christmas at the Northern Home for Friendless Children.—As usual, the lady managers of this noble institution had made all necessary preparation to render Christmas day a pleasant one to the three hundred friendless and orphan children under their charge. A handsome Christmas tree and garden were placed in the parlor, which pleased the children greatly. In the morning cakes and candies were given them, after which they sat down to a most bountiful dinner. At 3 o'clock the school-room exercises commenced in the presence of a large concourse of visitors. The recitations were conducted by the Misses Walk, and the singing by A. M. Spangler. Samuel Mason, Esq., presided. After an examination of the very complete, neat, and charity arrangements of the Home, the visitors were invited to visit the supper-room, where a really handsomely gotten-up supper had been provided. The tables fairly groaned with large cakes, oranges, raisins, etc., together with a bowl of coffee, bread and butter, biscuit, and other nice things. As might have been expected, the day passed pleasantly to all. The recitations and singing were much admired, while the clean and healthy appearance of the children was a subject of general comment and approval.

Shot in Bar-Room.—A young man named John Murray, aged eighteen years, residing at No. 2122 Cuthbert street, was shot in the left breast at a late hour last night. It appears that Murray and a party of his friends went to the public house of John O'Toohill, at No. 2005 Market street, and after drinking got disorderly. O'Toohill ordered them all out of his place and shut the door on them. Murray soon afterwards returned and forced his way into the bar-room, breaking the door down. O'Toohill drew his revolver as Murray was advancing on him, and shot him. He was taken to his home, where he lies in a dangerous condition. O'Toohill had a hearing before Alderman Jones, and was committed to answer.

A Savage Fellow.—Michael McStay was arrested yesterday morning, about six o'clock, for celebrating Christmas in a very belligerent manner. He and some companions had knocked down an old man at Second and Oxford streets, and were beating him over the head in a savage manner when he was arrested. John Burns, the man who was beaten, is now lying in a very dangerous condition from injuries received on his head. Alderman Shoemaker held the prisoner to await the result of Mr. Burns' injuries.

The solid rosewood, silver-mounted Prize Club, at the Fair at Washington Building, Third street, above Spruce, and the implements for base ball, are being very warmly competed for by the Keystone, Bachelor, and Malta. This evening and to-morrow are the last chance for this rich, elegant piece of skilled workmanship. Music from one of Mason & Hamlin's organs, furnished by Gould, Seventh and Chesnut streets, is but one of the many pleasant features of this Fair, open only one or two evenings more.

A Hard Crowd.—Patrick McGuigan, Alexander Avery (colored), Thomas Gillingham, and Daniel Roland (colored) were arrested for being engaged in a riot at Nineteenth and Coates streets, on Monday afternoon. The disturbance arose between the whites and blacks, and for some time bricks and other missiles were freely thrown. The prisoners had a hearing before Alderman Hutchinson, who held them in $800 bail each to answer.

Too Much Top-Gear.—A descendant of one of the kings, named Con. Fitzgerald, came to grief yesterday morning. He had got a large stock of whisky aboard, and in consequence of being overloaded, fell into the dock at the foot of Race street wharf. He was fished out by Officer Brown, who wheeled him in a push-cart to Alderman Godbou's office. Con. was fined for drunkenness and discharged, with a caution to go and sin no more.

Breach of Trust.—Day Sergeant Reese arrested a man named Samuel A. Nichols, at Ninth and Chesnut streets, on Monday evening, on a charge of larceny. Nichols, it appears, was in the employ of a man named Mr. Dietrich, who sent him out to collect a bill of $100. Nichols collected the money, and then went on a Christmas spree with it. He was arrested and held to bail by Alderman Dougherty for a further hearing.

False Pretences.—A man giving the name of James Crane, made an attempt to raise some money for the holidays by fraudulently collecting subscriptions for a directory. After he had collected some ten or fifteen dollars, he was arrested at Eigwth and Noble streets, and taken before Alderman Massey. After a hearing, that gentleman held Crane to answer the charge of false pretenses.

Assaulting an Officer.—Another case of assault and battery upon an Officer came up before Alderman Shoemaker yesterday afternoon. It appears that an attempt was made to arrest him for disorderly conduct, when he turned upon the officer and beat him. After hearing the facts of the case, Lewis Metzinger, the prisoner, was held in $1000 bail to answer.

Shoving the "Queer."—Thomas McCarthy and Patrick McFarley, were arrested yesterday, at Second and Green streets, on a charge of attempting to pass a $2 counterfeit United States greenback. It appears that the two had given it in part payment for some clothing. They were arrested and taken before Alderman Toland, who held them in $800 bail each to answer.

Disorderly House.—Emanuel K. Emminger was arrested on Monday afternoon, on a charge of keeping a disorderly house, gambling hell, and selling liquor on Sundays. His place, in Walnut street, below Dock, is said to be the resort of the worst characters of both sexes. He was held in $600 bail to answer, by Alderman Hurley.

Ladies' Fair.—The fair held by the ladies of the Third Baptist Church, near Second and Catharine streets, still continues open during the week. The attendance is very large, and the voting on the beautiful trotting mare, "Fanny Powell," is quite spirited, the contest being mainly between Mr. Charles E. Lex and Hon. Morton McMichael.

An Owner Wanted for a Baby.—A female baby (white) was left at a very early hour on the steps of No. 404 Marriott street. The persons living in the house are unable to take care of the foundling, and request the owner to come forward, prove property, and take it away.

Accident at a Theatre.—John Cannon, aged fifty years, fell down the steps of the upper tier at the Continental Theatre last evening, and broke his collar bone. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital by Officer Morgan, of the Fifth District.

Fire—Loss $25,000.—Christmas was ushered in by another large fire, which have been so frequent of late. About half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning flames were seen issuing from the third story of the building, No. 134 Dock street, occupied by Mr. Anderson, for the storage of refrigerators, which are manufactured by that gentleman in No. 136.

The flames soon gained rapid headway, and before long the two buildings were entirely in the hands of the fiery element. No. 134 is now a total wreck. The joists of the first, second, and attic floors having burned away, they were precipitated into the cellar, and all that remains of the building are the walls. The first floor was occupied by Alexander Kerr, Esq., as a salt warehouse. His stock is a total loss. It is valued at $1000, and is insured in Spring Garden for $5000.

The second story was occupied by Charles Phazyn, manufacturer of cabinet ware. He lost all his stock, tools, etc. Loss about $5000. Insured in the Ætna for $500.

No. 136, occupied by Mr. Anderson, had the roof and third story burned entirely off. He had on hand a large lot of canned fruit, which is damaged by water and smoke. His loss is about $6000, and is insured in the Royal $4000, and Philadelphia $2000.

No. 132, occupied by Mr. Kerick, coach repairer, and Elisha Bell, wheelwright, had their stocks damaged by water.

Sale of Stocks and Real Estate.—The following properties were sold at noon to-day at the Philadelphia Exchange, by James A. Freeman, Auctioneer:—

200 shares Dunkard Oil Co. (assessment paid)..	Not sold
100 shares Bruner Oil Company..........	"
100 shares Eureka Oil Company..........	"
100 shares Union Petroleum Company..........	"
2 shares American Exploring Co. of Phila....	"
100 shares Pioneer Mining Co. of Colorado....	"
100 shares Central National Bank..........	"
30 shares Second National Bank, Frankford..	"
1100 shares Walnut Island Oil Company......	00·01
100 shares McIlheny Oil Company..........	0g 29
200 shares Revenue Oil Company..........	00 01
100 shares Caldwell Oil Company..........	00·10
500 shares Cow Creek and Stillwell Run Oil Co.	00 01
400 shares Tionesta Oil Lumber, and Mining Co.	00 01
200 shares Dalzell Petroleum Company........	00 50
650 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co....	00 30
200 shares Cherry Run and Blood Farm Oil Co	00 01
1000 shares Cherry Run Oil Company..........	00 03
100 shares Revenue Oil Company..........	00·01
700 shares Walnut Island Oil Company........	00·03
700 shares Acorn Oil Company..........	00·03
500 shares Cow Creek and Stillwell Run Oil Co.	00 01
100 shares Tionesta Oil Lumber, and Mining Co.	00 06
100 shares Union Petroleum Company..........	00·02
650 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co......	00·02
50 shares Dinsmore Oil Company..........	00·01
A three story brick house Ridge road, above Buttonwood street 18 by 40 feet..........	$2200 00
No. 1066 Milton street, a two story dwelling...	Not sold
Nos 712 and 714 Marshall street, 6 dwellings, Marshall street above Coates..........	7500 00
Hotel property, Swanson street, above Washington avenue..........	8300 00
No. 813 Buttonwood st., a two story dwelling.	Not sold
Nos 514 and 516 Coates street two brick dwellings, with houses in Candia Place....	"
Thirty-sixth and Market streets, a lot of ground and seven frame dwellings..........	"

A Desperate Fellow.—George O'Donnel entered a house in Melville street, above William, on Christmas eve, and entering the room of the landlady, made a violent assault upon her, bruising her face considerably. He then broke the furniture, and acted otherwise in a very violent manner. He was arrested by Officer Vandergrift, and after a hearing before Alderman Clouds, was held in $1200 bail to answer.

Outrageous Assault.—Lewis Chilles was arrested at Third and Green streets, on Monday evening, on a charge of making a violent assault and battery on a woman, with an alleged attempt to commit an outrage. He was arrested and taken before Alderman Clouds, who held him for a further hearing.

Useful Presents.
Useful Presents.
Useful Presents.
Useful Presents.
Useful Presents.
Useful Presents.
We are Selling

Overcoats at	$12 00.	Price last year,	$20 00
" "	15 50.	" " "	25 00
" "	20 00.	" " "	30 00
" "	26 00.	" " "	35 00
" "	30 00.	" " "	45 00
" "	35 00.	" " "	50 00
Business Coats	$8 50.	" " "	$12·00
" "	9 00.	" " "	14·00
" "	10 00.	" " "	15·00
" "	11 00.	" " "	16 00
" "	12 00.	" " "	18 00
" "	14 00.	" " "	20·00
" "	16 00.	" " "	22 00
" "	18 00.	" " "	25 00
Pants..... at	$4 00.	" " "	$6 00
" "	5·00.	" " "	7 50
" "	6 00.	" " "	8·50
" "	7 00.	" " "	10·00
" "	8 00.	" " "	12 00
" "	9 00.	" " "	14 00
" "	10 00.	" " "	15·00
Vests......at	$2 50.	" " "	$4 00
" "	3 00.	" " "	5·00
" "	4·00.	" " "	6·00
" "	5 00.	" " "	7·00
" "	6 00	" " "	9·00

We have *by far* the largest and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which is being replenished by large daily additions, manufactured of goods purchased recently at *much less than cost*, and having reduced all stock on hand to proportionate prices, are offering such bargains as are above enumerated.

Now is the time to buy—prices can be no lower.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } Bennett & Co., Tower Hall, 518 Market Street.

Geo. Steck & Co.'s Pianos,
At Gould's,
Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

From the American Journal of Pharmacy, May, 1865; edited by William Proctor, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy —"Will the fluid extracts go out of use owing to the high price, or can we have some authoritative modifications of the formulas by which we can make them at a more reasonable cost? If the latter, shall the change be in the quality of the menstruum, or in the manner of applying it, so as to reduce the quantity requisite? Can there be a convocation of the Committee of Revision to authorize some new method or modification of the present recipes?"

With regard to the contemplated change in the quantity, or in the menstruum itself, in the preparation of fluid extracts, I would take occasion to say that in medicine the health of the patient is the great object to be gained.

The cost of material is something, but when put into the scale with human health and often human life, it is hardly worthy of consideration at all. My Buchu (Helmbold's) will continue to be made as formerly, and if it cannot be maintained at present prices, they will have to be advanced to meet the advance in the price of material. To such as desire quantity instead of quality we would say that water is a cheap commodity, and may be readily added by the person using the medicine if he desires to do so.

H. T. Helmbold, Druggist and Chemist,
No. 594 Broadway, New York City,
And No. 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.

Two or three Colds in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

A Great Public Want is supplied by Humphreys' Homœopathic Specifics. They are Medicines that father, mother, nurse, or invalid can always have at hand, and apply without danger or delay, and with prompt benefit and relief. Try them. See advertisement. Address, Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, No 562 Broadway, New York.

Elliptic Sewing Machine Company's First Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines.—Incomparably the best for family use. Highest Premium (Gold Medal), Fair Maryland Institute, New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1866. No. 922 Chesnut street.

The Question Settled.—Those eminent men, Dr. James Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, and Dr. Hughes Bennett, say that consumption can be cured. Dr. Wistar knew this when he discovered his now widely-known Balsam of Wild Cherry, and experience has proved the correctness of his opinion.

You have no time to lose if you want to present your Photograph to your friends while making your New Year call, therefore delay not your visit to B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street.

FIFTH EDITION

THE INDIANS.

Wholesale Massacre of United States Soldiers by Savages.

Fort Laramie, December 26.—A terrible massacre occurred on the 22d instant near Fort Phil. Kearney.

Brevet Colonel Fetterman, Captain Brown, and Lieutenant Grumond, of the 18th Infantry, with 90 enlisted men of the 2d Cavalry and the 18th Infantry, were murdered by Indians, and every officer and man killed.

Public Notice.—E. G. Whitman & Co., No. 318 Chesnut street, are now ready to supply their choice and pure Confections, put up in neat boxes.
Also, a large assortment of Imported Boxes, Surprises, and Knick-knacks, for Trees.

"Holiday Week and How to Spend It."—A new work, just out, price from $25 to $70. Beautifully illustrated by the "Louis V" Overcoats sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class Clothing House, under the Continental.

Haines Bros.' Pianos.
Moderate in price, and as durable as any piano made.
Gould, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

Ladies, go to G. Byron Morse & Co., No. 902 and 904 Arch street, for your Fried Oysters, Chicken Salad, Coffee and Woffles.

Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. After a thorough trial by innumerable living witnesses has proved itself to be the medicine of the age.

Although there have been many medical preparations brought before the public since the first introduction of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, and large amounts expended in their introduction, the Pain Killer has continued to steadily advance in the estimation of the world, as the best family medicine ever introduced.

Take Ayer's Pills for all the purposes of a purgative for Constipation, Indigestion, Headache, and Liver Complaint. By universal accord, they are the best of all purgatives for family use.

Children's Clothing.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of boys', girls', infants', and misses' clothing.

Burnt Almonds, Rose Almonds, Iceland Moss Paste, Cream Chocolates, etc., can be had at all times of George W. Jenkins, Confectioner, No. 1037 Spring Garden street.

English Pheasants, Canvas-back Ducks, and all other kinds of choice Game, at Robbins Brothers, Eastern Market, Fifth street, above Chesnut. Also, choice Poultry of all kinds.

Mason & Hamlin's
Cabinet organs, only at
J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut Streets.

Try our Yankee Buns.
Morse & Co., Nos. 902 and 904 Arch street.

Gold Coupons,
Due January 1st,
Wanted by
Drexel & Co.,
No. 34 S. Third Street.

Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
Bargains in Clothing.
☞ Heavy reduction in prices. ☜
☞ Business Coats at $8, $10, $12, $14, $16, $18, ☜
☞ and up to $30 ☜
☞ Overcoats at $8, $9, $10, $11, $13, $15, $17, ☜
☞ $19, $20, and up to $40. ☜
☞ Pants at $4, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, $12, $14, ☜
☞ $15, $16. ☜
☞ Vests at $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4, $4·50, $5, ☜
☞ $5 50 to $9.

Every garment marked down on account of decline in cost of manufacture.

Clothing can now be had cheaper than it may be again for some time to come.

Wanamaker & Brown,
Popular Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
Southeast corner Sixth and Market Streets.
☞ Underclothing very cheap. ☜

CHRONIC DISEASES TREATED
BY
MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.
DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S
ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
No. 1220 WALNUT STREET.

For the benefit of those proposing to undertake Electrical treatment for diseases, we give in the following list a few of the more prominent and most common complaints met with in our practice, in all of which we are most successful. In nearly all cases of chronic disease electricity is a sure remedy, and in all cases beneficial, if properly applied. Those, therefore, afflicted with complaints not here enumerated, need have no hesitation in applying, and whether only relief or a permanent cure can be effected, they will receive replies accordingly. All communications free.

1. Epilepsy, Chorea, or St Vitus' Dance, Paralysis, (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock-jaw, etc.
2. Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides, or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painters' Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence, and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.
5. Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors (those last named always cured without pain, or cutting, or plasters in any form).
6. Uterus Complaints, involving a malposition, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

Mrs. Beckwith has the Ladies' Department under her own care and supervision.

References.—General A. J. Pleasonton, No. 916 Spruce street; W. B. Smith, No. 1022 Hanover street; George Douglass, Fifth street, above Chesnut; J. W. Bradley, No. 66 N. Fourth street; Robert Work, No. 51 N. Third street; Colonel T. W. Sweeney, Walnut below Eighth; George Evans, Arch street below Fifth; Mr Pelouze, Third and Chesnut; Ed. McLane, late this city, A. Pleasonton, St. Louis, Mo.; Jacob Vandegrift, Odessa, Del.; R. A. Semple, Mount Holly, N. J., with many others.

Physicians or students desiring to have instruction in the correct application of Electricity for the cure of diseases, can apply at the Office.

Consultation free. Descriptive circulars of cures effected, with numerous references, can be had by application at the Office, or by letter. WE HAVE NO CONNECTION WHATEVER WITH ANY OTHER ELECTRICAL OFFICE IN THIS OR ANY OTHER CITY.

All letters addressed to
DR. S. W. BECKWITH,
No. 1220 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphia.
1027stt

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—
"Home, Sweet Home.
"The Last Rose of Summer.
"Auld Lang Syne."
"Star Spangled Banner."
"My Old Kentucky Home," etc., etc.,
Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 11smthrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

Pension Office Frauds.

Arrest of Suspected Parties.

The Mudd-Spangler Habeas Corpus Case

Christmas in the National Capital.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Washington, December 26.

Pension Office Frauds.

Jerome G. Smith, of Michigan, and James S. Tobias, of Bradford, New York, have been arrested on the charge of numerous attempts at fraud upon the Pension Office. Tobias admits his guilt, and the evidence is very strong against Smith. They are charged with forging names of witnesses, and certificates of notaries and county clerks to applications of claimants.

The Wells' Tariff Project.

The Finance Committee will to-day take up the consideration of the Wells' Tariff project.

The Mudd and Spangler Case.

The habeas corpus in the case of Dr. Mudd and Spangler, the assassination conspirators at the Dry Tortugas, will not be granted by the Supreme Court.

A Careless Druggist.

No little excitement has been created by the death of an interesting little girl from an overdose of opium, through a druggist here mistaking the prescription for elixer of opium for extract of opium.

The Civil Court Cases.

It is not expected that the decision of Supreme Court will cause the reopening of any cases acted upon by military commissions sitting at points *beleagured*, or threatened by the enemy.

The Holiday Observances.

Christmas Day was more generally observed by churches of all denominations in this city than ever before. In Georgetown last night the old English custom of parties of maskers visiting the houses of acquaintances was kept up with spirit.

Shooting A Policeman.

Police officer Joseph Williams was fatally shot last night in attempting to arrest a burglar.

From Washington.

By the New York Associated Press.

Washington, December 26.—The Marquis de Montholon, ex-French Minister to the United States, left Washington this morning to take passage for France,

Attorney-General Stanbery addressed the United States Supreme Court to-day for the Government on the New York Bank tax case.

Marine Disaster.

New York, December 26.—Advices have been received here that the ship *Rangoon*, Captain Murray, from Sourabaya, Java, on September 5, for New York, with a cargo of rice, is ashore on Chincoteague.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

By the New York Associated Press.

New York, December 26.—Cotton very dull; uplands, 33c. Flour steady and quiet. Sales of 3500 barrels State, $8·25@11·75; Ohio, $10·90@13·25; Western, $7 20@13 50; Southern, $11@16·50. Wheat steady and quiet; Corn firm; Oats dull and heavy; sales of 12,000 bushels; Beef quiet; dressed Hogs dull and declining; Pork, dull; mess, $20 25@20 50; prime, $17·25@17·50. Lard dull at 11¾@12½c. Whisky dull.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 26

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN		BOARDS.	
$7000 Ph & E 6s....	98	200 sh N Y & Mid C.	3½
$10000 do..........	98	100 sh Reading...s80	52½
$1000 U S 10-40s....c	99½	100 sh do.....b15	52¾
$10000 US 5-20s 64 reg	104½	100 sh do....s30.	52·5¾
$5000 U S 6s 81......	110½	10 sh Coml Bk......	56
$13000 do Jan Jy.	207½	100 sh N Penna......	33
$1200 City 6s, n c&p.	99½	121 sh Penna R......	56½
$2604·35 Pa 5s........	95	130 sh do........	57½
400 sh SchNpf opgint	35½	500 sh Caldwell.....	¼
SECOND		BOARD.	
$1000 City 6s n d b..	99½	50 sh Spruce & Pine	33½
100 sh Penna R.....	56½	100 sh do......b30	33½
10 sh Reading......	52	200 sh Hest'v........	14½
100 sh Leh Nav......	55	200 sh do.....s30	14½
5 sh Ches & Wal..	51		

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
Philadelphia, December 26, 1866.
The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on TUESDAY, January 8, 1867, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
12 26 12t§ J. P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
ROSANNA PETERS vs. JOSEPH PETERS.
In Divorce, June Term, 1866, No. 41.
To the above-named respondent—Sir:—Please take notice that the Court have granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce *a vin. mat.*, should not be decreed, returnable SATURDAY next, December 29, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M. J. ALEXANDER SIMPSON,
12 26 2t* Attorney for Libellant.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

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No. 304 CHESNUT Street

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT

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PHILADELPHIA.

THE LATE SENATOR WILLIAM WRIGHT, OF NEW JERSEY.

Speech of Hon. Alexander G. Cattell, in the United States Senate, December 10, 1866.

Hon. F. W. Frelinghuysen having addressed the Senate, and taken his seat, Hon. A. G. Cattell obtained the floor, and said:—

Mr. President, I am painfully oppressed with the reflection that the first words which it becomes my duty to utter in this Chamber must be words of sadness, such as are befitting the announcement just made by my colleague, that death has again invaded the Senatorial circle.

You have listened to the official announcement that Senator William Wright, of New Jersey, is no more. He closed a long, active, and honorable life on the 1st day of November last, in his own home, in the city of Newark, where he had lived for nearly half a century surrounded by his family and friends, ministered to in his last hours by those he loved best on earth, and sustained in his passage through "the dark valley" by the consolations of the Christian's faith.

Of his life and character, my colleague, who knew him more intimately than I did, has spoken so fully and in such fitting terms that there is little left for me but to express my full accord in all the kindly words which he has said.

It has already been said that Mr. Wright was a business man, a merchant, and manufacturer, and I beg to add that he was a worthy type of that large class whose enterprise and energy have done so much to develop the resources and promote the prosperity of our great country. He was a self-made man, the architect of his own fortune, and throughout a long business life, in which he accumulated his large fortune, he exhibited the leading traits of a true merchant, intelligence and integrity, combined with industry and energy.

He was also a man of political distinction. New Jersey, the State of his adoption, honored him with the highest positions within her gift, having twice elected him to a seat in this body, and I can bear testimony to his fidelity to the principles and measures of the political party which invested him with official power. I had not the honor to serve with him in the Senate, but I am sure he brought to the discharge of his duties there a sound and discriminating mind, with a store of valuable information in regard to the trade and commerce and manufactures of the nation which could not be otherwise than useful and important to the Senate and the nation in the position he for some years occupied of chairman of the Senate Committee on Manufactures.

I am aware that during his long senatorial career he never ventured to enter the arena of debate in this Chamber. I am not surprised at this. Mr. Wright was naturally a modest man, a virtue not so common in these latter days as to be altogether despised. He made no claims to facility in the forms of speech. Merchants and men of business are seldom men of many words. They are usually men of actions, of deeds. They write their thoughts in the enduring monuments of great enterprises which mark a nation's progress in her onward march to a higher civilization.

The active, earnest, stirring life of a business man, with its engrossing cares and manifold anxieties, especially in this country where the brain is always run to its maximum capacity, affords no time to cultivate the flowers of rhetoric or the graces of elocution. If you would have facility in the forms of speech, readiness and efficiency in debate, with the power of eloquence and the graces of oratory,

"The applause of list'ning senates to command,"

you must look for those high attainments in the learned professions to which the scholars and men of culture of our land so naturally gravitate. But if you would originate "enterprises of great pith and moment," if you would open up intercourse with far distant lands, with Ethiopia and the islands of the sea, and widen the boundaries of your Christian civilization, you must then look to the men of action, the men who control your trade and commerce and send their white-winged messengers into every sea under the heavens, carrying the Bible and the missionary to the uttermost parts of the earth.

Nay, more, if you would put a girdle about the earth, along which to send the flashing lightning as the courier of your thoughts and wishes through "the dark unfathomed caves of ocean" from continent to continent in the twinkling of an eye, you must call from the counting-room the indomitable will, the sleepless energy, and the sublime faith of an American merchant to perform the service.

If, then, the fact be admitted that my late colleague hesitated to engage in the discussions of this august body, let it be remembered that his busy life afforded neither time nor opportunity for training in this direction. He studied men rather than books; and, I am sure, acknowledging the value even in this Chamber of such knowledge as he possessed, you will appreciate the modesty, and approve rather than condemn the motives which impelled him, in such a presence as this, to remain silent.

That Mr. Wright was a kind-hearted, courteous gentleman, scrupulously regardful of all the proprieties of domestic, social, and public life, the Senate and all who knew him will bear testimony. His private character was, I believe, without a stain. He enjoyed the respect and confidence of the people with whom he lived so long; and occupied a prominent place in the business community in which he moved. He lived to a good old age, having passed the allotted years of threescore and ten, and now "he rests from his labors."

And here, perhaps, having paid my tribute of respect to my departed colleague, I should pause. But the Senate will indulge me in a single reflection. Four times during the current year the angel of death has thrown its shadow over this Hall. Collamer and Foot, and Lane and Wright have fallen at their post of duty. And shall we not draw from these lessons, following each other in such rapid succession, fresh admonitions that we, too, are mortal; that senatorial robes are as vulnerable to the shafts of death as the tattered garments of the lowliest poverty? And gathering instruction and wisdom from these solemn events—remembering that life is short and duty pressing.

"And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still like muffled drums are beating
Funeral marches to the grave,"

shall we not draw therefrom fresh motives for renewed activity and zeal in the performance of the grave duties that lie before us, and in view not only of the brevity of human life, but also of the uncertain tenure by which it is held, be led to adopt the invocation of the Psalmist, "So teach us to number our days that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom?"

An Unpublished Letter from General Washington — Interesting Political History.

The following letter from General Washington, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, has never been published. It contains some interesting items of political history, bearing upon the adoption of the present Constitution of the United States. It was written shortly after the adjournment of the Convention which framed that instrument, and before it was ratified by the several States. It is noticeable from the fact that General Washington believed that Patrick Henry would not be friendly to the Constitution, because "it was an effectual bar against the emission of paper-money," Henry being a paper-money man.

[COPY.]

"MOUNT VERNON, October 10, 1787.—My Dear Sir:—I thank you for your letter of the 20th ult. It came by the last post. I am better pleased that the proceedings of the Convention are handed from Congress by a unanimous vote (feeble as it is) than if it had appeared under stronger marks of approbation without it. This apparent unanimity will have its effect. Not every one has opportunities to peep behind the curtain, and, as the multitude often judge from externals, the appearance of unanimity in that body, on this occasion, will be of great importance.

"The political tenets of Colonel Mason and Colonel R. H. L—— are always in unison. It may be asked, which of them gives the tone? Without hesitation, I answer, the latter, because the latter, I believe, will receive it from no one. He has, I am informed, rendered himself obnoxious in Philadelphia by the pains he took to disseminate his objections among some of the leaders of the seceding members of the Legislature of that State. His conduct is not less reprobated in this country. How he will be relished generally is yet to be learnt by me. As far as accounts have been received from the southern and western counties, the sentiment with respect to the proceedings of the Convention is favorable; whether the knowledge of this, or convictions of the impropriety of withholding the Constitution from State Conventions, has worked most in the breast of Colonel M——, I will not decide; but the fact is he has declared unequivocally (in a letter to me) for its going to the people; had his sentiments, however, been opposed in the measure, instructions, which are given by the freeholders of this county to their Representatives, would have secured his vote for it. Yet I have no doubt but that this assent will be accompanied by the most tremendous apprehensions and highest colorings to his objections. To alarm the people seems to be the ground-work of his plan. The want of a qualified navigation act is already declared to be the means by which the produce of the Southern States will be reduced to nothing, and will become a monopoly of the Northern and Eastern States. To enumerate all his objections is unnecessary, because they are detailed in the address of the seceding members of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, which no doubt you have seen. I scarcely think that any powerful opposition will be made to the Constitution being submitted to a convention of the people of this State. If it is given, it will be at that meeting, in which, I hope, you will make it convenient to attend. Explanations will be wanting. None can give them with more precision and accuracy than yourself. The sentiments of Mr. Henry, with respect to the Constitution which is submitted, are not known in these parts. Mr. Joseph Jones (who, it seems, was in Alexandria a few days before my return home) was of opinion that they would not be inimical to it; others, however, conceive that, as the advocate of a paper emission, he cannot be friendly to a Constitution which is an effectual bar.

"From circumstances which have been related, it is conjectured that the Governor wishes he had been among the subscribing members; but time will disclose more than we know at present with respect to the whole of this business; and when I hear more I will write to you again. In the meanwhile, I pray you to be assured of the sincere regard and affection with which

"I am, my dear sir,
"Your most obedient and
"very humble servant,
(Signed) "G. WASHINGTON.

"P. S. Having received (in a letter) from Colonel Mason, a detail of his objections to the proposed Constitution, I inclose you a copy of them.

"JAMES MADISON, JR., Esq."

A "Congress" of Fashion.

The Paris correspondent of a London journal says:—

"The *arbiter elegantiarum* of Paris is M. Eugene Chapus, of *Le Sport*. M. Chapus tells us that 'the Directing Committee of the High World of Paris' held a meeting recently to deliberate on the reform of certain social relations. The committee came to the conclusion that a gentleman or lady at table may or may not, as he or she pleases, follow the old customs of breaking on the plate the shell of the egg that has been eaten—of not pouring coffee into the saucer, however it may be—of breaking, not cutting, bread—and of not eating or drinking the whole of what is served—but that he or she must not, under pain of social ostracism, 'allow the fork to travel from one hand to the other. The fork,' adds M. Chapus, 'must be kept invariably in the left hand, and the knife in the right, without permitting them on any pretense to rook, as is done with certain pieces on the chess-board.' Your readers will see that this is in accordance with the English rule, though I believe the English table code, more merciful, does not punish a man with death for taking his fork in his right hand. But it must greatly embarrass the bulk of the French people, whose rule it is to cut their food into bits, and then carry it to the mouth by the fork in that hand. It must still more embarrass the Germans, who, in the conveyance of their aliments, use the knife, or the knife and fork combined. However, the Directing Committee knows best what is good for us, and we must obey its mandates without murmuring.

"Another custom which it has had under consideration is taking ladies from dinner. It pronounces against the present practice of awarding a particular lady to a particular gentleman, or of five or six gentlemen competing for the arm of one lady. 'Each lady,' is its decree, as recorded by M. Chapus, 'is henceforth to choose her cavalier herself. But the best thing would be to abstain completely from enchaining together two persons who are often strangers one to another, and from forming a ridiculous procession. Besides, from the manner in which ladies dress now-a-days, they can display more grace in walking isolatedly!' 'Amen!' will be the response to that decree from every unfortunate dame or wight who has had the misfortune—and who has not?—to be coupled at table with a being antipathetic to him or her—and by every man whose legs have been hurt in collisions with crinoline."

The Origin of Friction Matches.—In 1832, a man by the name of Phillips, living in Oakland, Manchester, Connecticut, invented and patented a match that would ignite by friction. He made them upon a small scale, as his means were limited; put them in tin boxes of one hundred each, and sold them to the inhabitants about, carrying them in a pocket handkerchief. Many persons still recollect the fear and consternation in the minds of the people at that time, lest their houses and barns would be burned by the hand of the incendiary; and many thought that he should be restrained from scattering his firebrands in the community. Phillips afterwards removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he formed a copartnership with a man by the name of Chapin, under the title of "Chapin & Phillips," when they largely increased the production of matches. The first matches were made and dipped singly by hand; afterwards Phillips invented the card matches. Such, in brief, is the early history of this little article that is now considered an indispensable necessity. There must be many persons now living in Hartford who will recollect the red wagon, painted in large letters upon the side, "Friction Matches," as it passed through the streets, drawn by one horse.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY,

Importer and Dealer in

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 922 CHESNUT STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household:—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description.

A great variety of SHAKER GOODS, BIRD-CAGES, etc. etc., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms. GENUINE ARCTIC REFRIGERATORS and WATER COOLERS.

A fine assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Note.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 1 thstu$

CURTAINS, SHADES, ETC.

RICH LACE CURTAINS.

The Subscribers have now in Stock, and are receiving from the late

AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,

Nottingham Lace Curtains,

From Ordinary to Rich Style.

French Lace Curtains,

From the Lowest to the Highest Quality, some of them the RICHEST MADE.

ALSO,

Vestibule Lace,
Embroidered Muslin Curtains,
Jacquard Muslin Curtains, and
Curtain Muslins in great variety.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON

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I. E. WALRAVEN,

(MASONIC HALL,)

No. 719 CHESNUT STREET,

A Fresh Importation of

CHOICE LACE CURTAINS,
TAPESTRY BORDERED TERRYS,
SATINS AND SATIN DAMASK.

In Rose, Crimson, Blue, Green and Gold, of all the newest designs for

Curtains and Furniture Coverings.

WINDOW SHADES

OF ALL COLORS AND STYLES. [10 20 tuths

REDUCED PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES

KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.,

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Have constantly in Stock, for retail city and country trade, their

CELEBRATED WINDOW SHADES

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They are also Sole Agents for the SELF-ADJUSTING SPRING FIXTURES for Shades. The best fixtures in the world.

Also, CURTAIN MATERIALS and FURNITURE COVERINGS, in great variety.

Lace, Muslin, and Nottingham Curtains, Piano and Table Covers, the largest and finest stock in the city.

Lace Curtains cleaned and mended.

White Holland Shades calendered. [10 10 tuths3m

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No. 16 North SIXTH Street,

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VENETIAN BLINDS

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WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [10 26 2m

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R. W. PATRICK & CO.,

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DEALERS IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,

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Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT and SLATE. [8 25 smw6m

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The best LEHIGH and SCHUYLKILL COAL, prepared expressly for family use, constantly on hand in my Yard, No. 1517 CALLOWHILL Street, under cover, delivered on short notice, well screened, and picked free of slate, at the lowest cash prices. A trial will secure your custom.

JOHN A. WILSON,
Successor to W. L. FOULK.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27, 1866. 9 25 6m

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,
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HORSE COVERS,

BUFFALO ROBES,
LAP RUGS,
ANGOLA MATS,
BELOW MARKET RATES.

KNEASS & CO.,

No. 631 MARKET Street.

Life-size horse in door. Come and see. [12 6 thmf

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE To Make an Appropriation to the Guardians of the Poor for the year 1867.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of four hundred and fifty-three thousand seven hundred and forty dollars (453 740) be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Guardians of the Poor to defray the expenses of that Department for the year 1867, as follows:—

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Item 1. Drugs and medicines, ten thousand dollars ($10,000).

Item 2. Sugar, butter, lard, oat and cake meal, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Item 3. Brandy, wine, whisky, and porter, eight thousand dollars ($8000).

Item 4. Surgical instruments, leeches, leeching, and microscope, six hundred dollars ($600).

Item 5. Books and binding for medical library and preservation of pathological specimens, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 6. Marketing for hospital and nurses' tables, nine thousand five hundred dollars ($9500).

Item 7. Salary of apothecary and assistant, and recording clerk, two thousand three hundred dollars ($2300).

Item 8. Wages on pay-roll, four thousand five hundred dollars ($4500).

Item 9. Board of Resident Physicians, two thousand one hundred dollars ($2100).

Item 10. Incidental expenses, three hundred dollars ($300).

INSANE DEPARTMENT.

Item 11. Marketing for Insane Department, two thousand four hundred dollars ($2400).

Item 12. Salaries of Resident Physician and Clerk and Board of Assistant Resident Physicians, eighteen hundred and sixty dollars ($1860).

Item 3. Wages on pay roll chargeable to Insane Asylum, four thousand three hundred dollars ($4300).

Item 14. Incidental expenses, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

CHILDREN'S ASYLUM.

Item 15. Marketing and supplies for matrons and nurses' tables, eight hundred dollars ($800).

Item 16. Wages on pay roll chargeable to Children's Asylum, seven hundred dollars ($700).

Item 17. Salaries of Matron, Teacher, and Assistant Matron, eight hundred dollars ($800).

Item 18. Incidental Expenses, three hundred dollars ($300).

HOUSE GENERALLY.

Item 19. Flour, Corn, and Corn Meal, sixty thousand dollars ($60,000).

Item 20. Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, and Bacon, fifty thousand dollars ($50,000).

Item 21. Tea, Coffee, Rye, Sugar, and Molasses, thirty-seven thousand five hundred dollars ($37,500).

Item 22. Codfish, Butter, Lard, Rice, Corn, Hominy, Barley, Salt, and Pepper, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).

Item 23. Potatoes, Beans, and other Vegetables, four thousand dollars ($4000).

Item 24. Crackers, Hops, Malt, Vinegar, and Pickles, two thousand three hundred dollars ($2300).

Item 25. Marketing for Old Women's Asylum, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Item 26. Marketing for Almshouse, eight hundred dollars ($800).

Item 27. Dry Goods, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).

Item 28. Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, seven hundred dollars ($700).

Item 29. Hosiery, Yarn, Thread, Cotton, Combs, Needles, and Trimmings, four thousand dollars ($4000).

Item 30. Tobacco, Soap, Lime, and Starch, three thousand dollars ($3000).

Item 31. Hardware, Crockery, Tinware, Brushes, and Brooms, three thousand dollars ($3000).

Item 32. Purchase and Repairs of Stoves and Castings and eight Cooking Apparatus, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 33. General Repairs to House, Plumbing, Gas Fitting, and Materials therefor, eight thousand dollars ($8000).

Item 34. Fuel, of which all coal used shall be Schuylkill, which shall be obtained from miners or shippers only, twenty-two thousand dollars ($22 000).

Item 35. Gas and Oil, five thousand eight hundred dollars ($5800).

Item 36. Furniture and Straw, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars ($3750).

Item 37. Cleaning Sinks and Chimneys, two hundred dollars ($200).

Item 38. Salaries of Steward, Clerk and Storekeeper, House Agent, Matron and Steward's Clerk, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars ($5150).

Item 39. Salaries of Doorkeeper, Engineer, Assistant Engineer, Plumber and Gas Fitter, Baker, General Watchman, and Police Officer, three thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars ($3850).

Item 40. Wages on pay roll, chargeable to house generally, two thousand five hundred dollars ($2500).

Item 41. Fire hose and repairs for the same, one thousand dollars ($1000).

Item 42. Incidental expenses, four hundred dollars ($400.)

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

Item 48. Leather, lasts, and shoe findings, six thousand dollars ($6000).

Item 44. Tallow, caustic alkali, and material for making soap, two thousand dollars ($2000).

Item 45. Chain, felling, and weaving materials, twenty thousand dollars ($20,000).

Item 46. Tools, coal, iron, and steel, six hundred dollars ($600).

Item 47. Tin, glass, paints, varnish, oil, glue, brushes, three thousand dollars ($3000).

Item 48. Lumber, two thousand five hundred dollars ($2500).

Item 49. Quarrying stone, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 50. Purchase of hardware and iron, for making iron bedsteads, eight hundred dollars ($800).

Item 51. Salaries of Superintendent, eight hundred dollars ($800).

Item 52. Wages on pay roll, chargeable to the manufactory and overwork, six hundred dollars ($600).

Item 53. Incidental expenses, three hundred dollars ($300).

FARM AND BLOCKLEY ESTATE.

Item 54. Lumber and repairs, eight hundred dollars ($800).

Item 55. Lime, sand, and masonry, two hundred dollars ($200).

Item 56. Repairing wharf, pumping engine, and meadow banks, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 57. Straw and feed for horses and cows, and for purchase of milk, four thousand five hundred dollars ($4500).

Item 58. Seeds, manure, and farming utensils, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 59. Purchase of horses, cows, wagons, etc., fifteen hundred dollars ($1500).

Item 60. Iron and blacksmith work, five hundred dollars ($500).

Item 61. Salaries of farmer and gardener, seventeen hundred dollars ($1700).

Item 62. Wages on pay-roll, chargeable to farm and garden, two hundred dollars ($200).

Item 63. Incidental expenses, three hundred and fifty dollars ($350).

OUT-DOOR EXPENSES.

Item 64. Salaries of Secretary, out-door agent, messenger, wagon driver, and visitor of children, three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars ($3750).

Item 65. Travelling expenses of house agent and support of non-residents, two hundred and fifty dollars ($250).

Item 66. Tax and ground rent of city office, one hundred and eighty dollars ($180).

Item 67. Repairs to city office, gas, water rent, and incidental office expenses, three hundred and fifty dollars ($350).

Item 68. Expenses of support and bastardy cases, twelve thousand five hundred dollars ($12,500).

Item 69. Cost of serving processes and removal of non-residents, twelve hundred dollars ($1200).

Item 70. Cupping, leeching, and burial cases, six hundred dollars ($600).

Item 71. Rent of visitors' office, fourteen hundred dollars ($1400).

Item 72. Salaries of out-door visitors, six thousand four hundred dollars ($6400).

Item 73. Salaries of out door physicians and apothecaries, three thousand seven hundred and eighty dollars ($3780).

Item 74. Maintaining and educating two deaf mutes in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in the city, seven hundred twenty dollars ($720).

Item 75. Support of twelve feeble-minded children, at the Pennsylvania Training School, at Media, in accordance with an ordinance approved December 31, 1862. *Provided*, That the guardians be requested not to fill any vacancies that may occur by reason of the death or removal of any of the recipients of this charity, two thousand four hundred dollars ($2400).

Item 76. Stationery, printing, and advertising, two thousand two hundred dollars ($2200).

Item 77. Railroad tickets for guardians and medical board, four hundred dollars ($400).

Item 78. Provisions for small-pox patients, one hundred dollars ($100).

Item 79. Incidental expenses, two hundred dollars ($200).

FOR RELIEF OF OUT-DOOR POOR.

Item 80. First Poor District, seven thousand dollars ($7000).

Item 81. Second Poor District, seven thousand dollars ($7000).

Item 82. Third Poor District, eight thousand five hundred dollars ($8500).

Item 83. Fourth Poor District, seven thousand five hundred dollars ($7500).

Item 84. Fifth Poor District, five thousand three hundred dollars ($5300).

Item 85. Sixth Poor District, six thousand dollars ($6000).

Item 86. Seventh Poor District, seven thousand dollars ($7000).

Item 87. Eighth Poor District, four thousand five hundred dollars ($4500).

Item 88. Ninth Poor District, three thousand dollars ($3000.)

Item 89. Tenth Poor District, two thousand dollars ($2000.)

Item 90. Eleventh Poor District, two thousand four hundred dollars ($2400.)

And warrants shall be drawn by the Guardians of the Poor in accordance with existing ordinances.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

12 26 1t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, CHRISTIAN STREET HOSPITAL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS,
December 24th, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1867,

at 10 o'clock A. M., all the buildings belonging to the Government, that are connected with the Moyamensing Hall (Christian, below Tenth street), latterly known as the

CHRISTIAN STREET U. S. A. HOSPITAL,

as follows:—

SIX FRAME BUILDINGS, containing about 9150 feet Flooring Boards, 29,225 feet Rough Boards, 19,800 feet Hemlock Scantling, and 62 Windows.

Also, Cooking Range and Chimney, and all the Bath Tubs, Gas and Water Pipe and Fixtures, Soil Containers, etc., appertaining to said Hospital.

Specifications of the property can be seen upon application at this office.

The property must be removed within ten (10) days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of

Bvt. Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

12 24 7t] HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. and A. Q. M. Bvt. Maj. U. S. Army.

SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE CANNON, SMALL ARMS, AND MISCELLANEOUS ORDNANCE STORES.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, December 13, 1866.

On the tenth (10th) day of January, 1867, THURSDAY, at noon, there will be sold at public auction, in the NORFOLK NAVY YARD, to the highest bidder, a lot of old and unserviceable cannon, small arms, and miscellaneous articles of naval ordnance.

The cannon, shot, and shell will be sold by the pound, and the small arms and other miscellaneous articles of ordnance in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the articles must be removed from the Navy Yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE,
12 15stuth t1 10 Chief of Bureau.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,

No. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, December 19, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, corner of LAIGHT and WASHINGTON Streets, New York city, on THURSDAY, the 3d of January, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

30,000 TO 40,000 ARMY BLANKETS, NEW.

Samples of the above may be seen at the Depot, and further information obtained at this office.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within three days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and ten per cent.

Brevet Brigadier-General D. H. VINTON,
12 20 11t] Asst. Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY HORSES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., December 15, 1866.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 12 o'clock M., December 28, 1866, for the delivery in the city of Baltimore of One Hundred and Twenty-six (126) Cavalry Horses, and Twelve (12) Artillery Horses.

The Horses will be subjected to careful inspection before being accepted. The Cavalry Horses must be sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, from five to nine years old, well adapted in every way for cavalry purposes.

The Artillery Horses must be of dark colors, sound in all respects, strong, quick, and active, well broken, and square trotters in harness, in good flesh and condition, from six to ten years old, and not less than fifteen and a half hands high, each horse to weigh not less than ten hundred and fifty (1050) pounds.

The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, which guarantee must accompany the proposal.

The Horses must be delivered within forty (40) days from date of acceptance of any proposal.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. Payment to be made on completion of contract.

Bids will be endorsed "Proposals for Cavalry and Artillery Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, Baltimore, Md.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

A. S. KIMBALL,
Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A.,
12 19 8t] Depot Quartermaster.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
December 18, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at the Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 3d day of January, 1867, for the supply of

100,000 POUNDS OF FRESH BEEF

and

100,000 POUNDS OF FRESH VEGETABLES,

at the Philadelphia Navy Yard and Station, as required.

The Beef and Vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The Beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed for, and has the license required by act of Congress.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full at the option of the Department. 12 19 21 26 28 4t

PROPOSALS FOR COPPER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
December 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals to furnish 400,000 pounds of Ingot Copper, one-half "Lake," best quality, will be received at this Bureau until 1 o'clock P. M., of January 3, 1867, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repairs, Navy Department, Washington," and be endorsed "Proposals for Copper," that they may be distinguished from other business letters, and must be made in compliance with the "Instructions to Bidders making offers for supplies to the Navy Department," which can be obtained from the Commandant's office at any Navy Yard, or from the Purchasing Paymaster at any Naval Station, or from this Bureau.

The Copper to be subject to the necessary test and inspection of the proper officer of the Washington Navy Yard, where the whole quantity is to be delivered; 150,000 pounds to be delivered on or before the 1st of February, and the remainder on or before the 1st of April, 1867. 12 20 3mift

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 33 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
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DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
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G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,398 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 53.	$310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,
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REMOVAL.

The Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company

HAVE REMOVED TO THEIR

NEW OFFICE

NORTHEAST CORNER

CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets,

1 18$ PHILADELPHIA.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON

AND

GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.

OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. 8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

No. 111 South FOURTH Street.

INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.

CAPITAL, $150 000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

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RICHARD CADBURY,
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T. WISTAR BROWN,
WM. C. LONGSTRETH,
CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27 $

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

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Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robbins,
John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30$

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
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Samuel Wilcox,
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David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
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Edmund Castillon,
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JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 18

FERTILIZERS.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4smw$rp Philadelphia.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—What better CHRISTMAS PRESENT than a share of this stock? Price only $17. Life Membership, $40. 12 11 12trp

TERMINUS.

BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

It is time to be old,
To take in sail:—
The god of bounds,
Who sets to seas a shore,
Came to me in his fatal rounds,
And said, "No more!
No further spread
Thy broad ambitious branches, and thy root;
Fancy departs: no more invent,
Contract thy firmament
To compass of a tent.
There's not enough for this and that,
Make thy option which of two;
Economize the failing river,
Not the less adore the Giver,
Leave the many and hold the few.
Timely wise accept the terms,
Soften the fall with wary foot;
A little while
Still plan and smile,
And, fault of novel germs,
Mature the unfallen fruit.

'Curse, if thou wilt, thy sires,
Bad husbands of their fires,
Who, when they gave thee breath,
Failed to bequeath
The needful sinew stark as once,
The Baresark marrow to thy bones,
But left a legacy of ebbing veins,
Inconstant heat and nerveless reins—
Amid the Muses, left thee deaf and dumb,
Amid the gladiators, halt and numb."

As the bird trims her to the gale,
I trim myself to the storm of time,
I man the rudder, reef the sail,
Obey the voice at eve, obeyed at prime:
"Lowly faithful, banish fear,
Right onward drive unharmed;
The port, well worth the cruise, is near,
And every wave is charmed."

STORIES ABOUT LAWYERS.

More Passages from Mr. Jeaffreson's Book

We have already given some account of Mr. Jeaffreson's "Book About Lawyers," just published in England, but the following additional anecdotes are readable:—

JEFFREYS AND THE FIDDLER.

"Though Jeffreys delighted in music, he does not seem to have held its professors in high esteem. In the time of Charles II musical artists of the humbler grades liked to be styled 'musitioners;' and on a certain occasion, when he was sitting as Recorder for the city of London, George Jeffreys was greatly incensed by a witness who, in a pompous voice, called himself a musitioner. With a sneer, the Recorder interposed—'A musitioner! I thought you was a fiddler.' 'I am a musitioner,' the violinist answered stoutly. 'Oh, indeed!' croaked Jeffreys, 'This is very important—highly important—extremely important! And pray, Mr. Witness, what is the difference between a musitioner and a fiddler?' With fortunate readiness the man answered—'As much, sir, as there is between a pair of bagpipes and a Recorder.'"

BARON PLATT'S TRANCE.

"Of eminent lawyers who were steady port-wine drinkers, Baron Platt—the amiable and popular judge who died in 1862, aged seventy-two years—may be regarded as one of the last. Of him it is recorded that in early manhood he was so completely prostrated by severe illness that beholders judged him to be actually dead. Standing over his silent body shortly before the arrival of the undertaker, two of his friends concurred in giving utterance to the sentiment, 'Ah, poor dear fellow, we shall never drink a glass of wine with him again;' when, to their momentary alarm and subsequent delight, the dead man interposed with a faint assumption of jocularity, 'But you will, though, and a good many, too, I hope.' When the undertaker called he was sent away a genuinely sorrowful man; and the young lawyer, who was 'not dead yet,' lived to old age and good purpose."

WITNESSES.

"Few stories relating to witnesses are more laughable than that which describes the mathematical process by which Mr. Baron Perrot arrived at the value of certain conflicting evidence. 'Gentlemen of the jury,' this Judge is reported to have said, in summing up the evidence in a trial where the witnesses had sworn with noble tenacity of purpose, 'there are fifteen witnesses who swear that the watercourse used to flow in a ditch on the north side of the hedge. On the other hand, gentlemen, there are nine witnesses who swear that the watercourse used to flow on the south side of the hedge. Now, gentlemen, if you subtract nine from fifteen, there remain six witnesses wholly uncontradicted; and I recommend you to give your verdict for the party who called those six witnesses.'"

This process, however, was hardly so clever as that of the Irish prisoner accused of stealing a shirt from a hedge. "Here are three people who saw you take it," said the magistrate. "Bad luck to them," exclaimed Paudheen, "I can bring six honester people who'll swear they didn't see me take it!"

LAWYERS' QUARRELS IN TRAVELLING.

"Barristers posting through the country saw far too much of each other. Bickerings and feuds arose; and sometimes the 'sad apprentices' having ordered the horses to stop, exchanged shots at the half-way house of a long posting stage. Even where they restrained themselves from expressions of hostility, mutual self-respect was utterly destroyed by undue familiarity. No judge ever named as guardian to his children, or even as executor, the brother circuiteer with whom he was wont to post in days when they were at the bar. Greatly conducive to these petty squabbles was the irksome slowness of travelling. Of course the lawyers in good practice worked at their papers while the posters cantered up hill and down dale at the average rate of eight or nine miles per hour; but briefless juniors, unless they were rare and most exceptional impostors, could not through a long day's drive feign earnest application to the statements of dummy briefs. Usually they shortened the hours with cards or dice; and where four men posted together in a double-seated coach, they would play whist on a table made by a plank fitted into the windows of the carriage.

"This custom gave rise to a painful scandal concerning a barrister, who, after winning high honors in his profession, is still alive. The story may be told; but the great man's name must be held secret. Many years since the lawyer lost an aged aunt, whose will required her body to be interred in a distant part of the country. Like a dutiful nephew, and in a manner becoming his aunt's executor, the young barrister, together with other gentlemen (closely connected with the deceased lady by blood or business), journeyed from London to the place of sepulture. The hearse containing the embalmed body had been sent forward, and the mourners followed it at an interval of a few days' journey. The first day was very tedious; and as several days would follow it ere the place of interment could be reached, the nephew, on the second morning of the dolorous expedition, proposed to his companions in grief that they should have a rubber. He had cards in his pocket, and at the next roadside inn they could get a board that would serve them for a table.

"The suggestion was unanimously adopted; and throughout the remainder of the comfortless progress, the mourners played steadily, with complete indifference to the scenery which surrounded them, and with that superb devotion to 'the game' which characterized whist-players half a century since. Under the circumstances the mourners 'progressed as favorably as could be expected.' Their spirits rose; much money changed hands; and when the four gentlemen stood in the old lady's mausoleum, the two who had won were sustained by an enlivening sense of worldly prosperity, and the two who had lost thirsted for revenge on the homeward journey. Unfortunately, however, certain local gossips of the puritanical district where the old lady was buried, had either seen the mourners at whist or heard how they amused themselves. The story passed from mouth to mouth, and reached London almost as soon as the melancholy whist-players. Of course in London the story lived; and years afterwards, when the nephew had risen to eminence in politics and law, people were told at dinner parties how the great lawyer had taken his aunt's body from London to Scotland, playing cards on her coffin throughout the entire journey."

A REAL "DEVIL-FISH"

Victor Hugo's Narrative Matched.

Readers of M. Victor Hugo's "Toilers of the Sea," will remember the terrible narrative of the fisherman Gilliatt's encounter with the octopus or sea-devil, who winds his horrible suckers round his victim, and gradually draws away his life's blood. The poet-novelist has been accused of exaggeration in this incident, but according to Mr. Lord, an English traveller, who has just published in London a book about British Columbia and the Pacific coast, the sea-devils of the North Pacific even outdo the terrors of the Channel Island species. Mr. Lord says:—

"The octopus as seen on our coasts, although even here called a 'mansucker' by the fishermen, is a mere Tom Thumb, a tiny dwarf as compared to the Brobdignagian proportions he attains in the snug bays and long inland canals along the east side of Vancouver Island, as well as on the mainland. These places afford lurking-dens, strongholds, and natural sea-nurseries, where the octopus grows to an enormous size fattens, and wages war with insatiable voracity on all and everything it can catch. Safe from heavy breakers, it lives as in an aquarium of smooth, lake-like water that, save in the ebbing and flowing of the tide, knows no change or disturbance.

"The ordinary resting-place of this hideous 'sea-beast' is under a large stone, or in the wide cleft of a rock, where an octopus can creep and squeeze itself with the flatness of a sand-dab or the slipperiness of an eel. Its modes of locomotion are curious and varied; using the eight arms as paddles, and working them alternately, the central disk representing a boat, octopi row themselves along with an ease and celerity comparable to the many-armed caique that glides over the tranquil waters of the Bosphorus; they can ramble at will over the sandy roadways intersecting their submarine parks, and, converting arms into legs, march on like a huge spider. Gymnasts of the highest order, they climb the slippery ledges, as flies walk up a window pane, attaching the countless suckers that arm the terrible limbs to the face of the rocks, or to the wrack and seaweed, they go about, back downward, like marine sloths, or, clinging with one arm to the waving algæ, perform series of trapeze movements that Leotard might view with envy.

"I have often, when on the rocks, in Esquimault harbor, watched my friends' proceedings; the water being clear and still, it is just like peering into an aquarium of huge proportions, crowded with endless varieties of curious sea-monsters; although grotesque and ugly to look at, yet all alike displaying the wondrous work of Creative wisdom. In all the cosy little nooks and corners of the harbor the great seawrack (Macrocystis) grows wildly, having a straight round stem that comes up from the bottom, often with a stalk three hundred feet long; reaching the surface, it spreads out two long tapering leaves that float upon the water; this sea-forest is the favorite hunting-ground of octopi.

"I do not think in its native element an octopus often catches prey on the ground or on the rocks, but waits for them just as a spider does, only the octopus converts itself into a web, and a fearful web too. Fastening one arm to a stout stalk, stiffening out the other seven, one would hardly know it from the wrack amongst which it is concealed. Patiently he bides his time, until presently a shoal of fish come gaily on, threading their way through the sea-trees, joyously happy, and little dreaming that this lurking monster, so artfully concealed, is close at hand. Two or three of them rub against the arms; fatal touch! As though a powerful electric shock had passed through the fish and suddenly knocked it senseless, so does the arm of the octopus paralyze its victim; then winding a great sucker-clad cable round the palsied fish—as an elephant winds its trunk round anything to be conveyed to the mouth—draws the dainty morsel to the centre of the disk, where the beaked mouth seizes, and soon sucks it in."

By a sort of poetical justice, these tyrants of the sea-caverns are themselves hunted by an enemy of untiring pertinacity. The Indian regards the octopus as a great delicacy, especially when its huge glutinous body is carefully roasted. Were the octopus once to get its long thong-like feelers over the side of the canoe, and at the same time retain a hold upon the seawrack, it could as easily haul it over as a child could a basket. This the crafty Indian well knows. How he captures him Mr. Lord thus describes:—

"Paddling the canoe close to the rocks, and quietly pushing aside the wrack, the savage peers through the crystal water, until his practised eye detects an octopus, with great rope-like arms stiffened out, waiting patiently for food. His spear is twelve feet long, armed at the end with four pieces of hard wood, made harder by being baked and charred in the fire; these project about fourteen inches beyond the spear-haft, each piece having a barb on one side, and are arranged in a circle round the spear end, and lashed firmly on with cedar bark. Having spied out the octopus, the hunter passes the spear carefully through the water until within an inch or so of the centre disk, and then sends it in as deep as he can plunge it. Writhing with pain and passion, the octopus coils its terrible arms round the haft; redskin, making the side of the canoe a fulcrum for his spear, keeps the struggling monster well off, and raises it to the surface of the water. He is dangerous now; if he could get a holdfast on either savage or canoe, nothing short of chopping off the arms piecemeal would be of any avail.

"But the wily redskin knows all this, and has taken care to have ready another spear unbarbed, long, straight, smooth, and very sharp, and with this he stabs the octopus where the arms join the central disk. I suppose the spear must break down the nervous ganglions supplying motive-power, as the stabbed arms lose at once strength and tenacity; the suckers that a moment before held on with a force ten men could not have overcome, relax, and the entire ray hangs like a dead snake, a limp, lifeless mass. And thus the Indian stabs and stabs, until the octopus, deprived of all power to do harm, is dragged into the canoe, a great, inert, quivering lump of brown-looking jelly."

Scene in a Menagerie.

FIGHT BETWEEN A MAN AND A LION.

Wombwell's menagerie is now at Leeds, England, and the *Yorkshire Post*, in given an account of it, says:—"A strange and dangerous accident happened last week, when Messrs. Cross, naturalists, of Liverpool, undertook to forward a huge black-maned Sahara lion to Scarborough. On its arrival there the animal was at once taken to the menagerie. All went well until it was attempted to shift this untamed king of the forest from the cage in which he had been forwarded into the den built to hold him at the exhibition.

"After many unsuccessful attempts had been made to move him out of one cage into the other, it was at last determined to telegraph their difficulty, and request the assistance of Mr. William Cross, who at once, on receipt of the telegram, took train for Scarborough. Upon his arrival there another trial was made, and after a severe struggle that lasted for some hours, the noble brute was at length successfully and safely denned. But, strange to say, whilst Mr. Cross was receiving the congratulations of the people about him, he inadvertently laid hold of one of the bars of the den.

"In a moment the huge animal sprang from his crouching position, and, to the consternation of all beholders, seized the hand of Mr. Cross in his mouth. It is impossible accurately to describe the scene at this juncture—fear seemed to possess every one present. Several strangers who had been specially invited to witness the shifting magnified the accident to Mr. Cross into an escape of the lion out of his cage; thus, filled with fear, they rushed out of the menagerie in great trepidation. The lion still held Mr. Cross fast by his hand, nor could he be enticed to let go his hold, although tempting junks of beef and cows' hearts were thrown into his cage; but the most surprising part of all was that, during the whole of the time each was trying to attract the attention of the lion from him, Mr. Cross appeared the least undisturbed, as, with his eye fixed upon his captor, he seemed to be watching and waiting patiently for some expected opportunity.

"Finding the lion determined to retain his hold, and the pain becoming very severe, Mr. Cross asked one of the keepers to hand him a small bar of iron he was holding ready for use. With this Mr. Cross succeeded in striking the brute a terrific blow between the eyes. The enraged animal sprang back with a snort, tearing away the flesh from the hand, and mutilating one finger so severly that at first it was thought amputation was an absolute necessity; and was recommended; but Mr. Cross, with coolness in him characteristic, refused all surgical aid—he thought he was sufficiently cut up already, and, wrapping his mutilated limb in wet cloths, walked out of the menagerie as if no accident had happened to him, and returned as soon as possible to Liverpool."

LUMBER.

1866.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3 and 4 inch.
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND

1866.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1866.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS!
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST,
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG,
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET

CHARLES ESTE,
LUMBER MERCHANT
Seventeenth and Callowhill Sts.,
OFFERS

Dry Pattern Pine, all grades; Seasoned Walnut Boards and Plank, from one to six inches thick; Ash, Chestnut, Cherry, and Poplar Boards and Plank.

Also, Building Lumber of all kinds; 4-4 and 5-4 Carolina, Delaware, and White Pine Flooring. Worked Lumber always on hand. [10 26 tmw2m

T. W. SMALTZ'S LUMBER YARD, N. E. COR. FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets,
OFFERS FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH,
Panel 1st com., 2d com., 3d com., 4-4, 5-4, 6-8, 8-4, White Pine, seasoned.
First and second quality Yellow (4-4, 5-4) and White Pine (4-4) Flooring Boards.
First and second quality one and two-sides Fence Boards.
Shelving Boards, Bass, Ash, Planks and Boards, White Pine Sills all sizes; Step Boards, 4-4 5-4
Hemlock Joist and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet long, all widths.
Spruce Joists, Sills, and Scantling, from 12 to 28 feet, long all widths.
Plastering Lath (English and Calais) Pickets.
Shingles, Chesnut Posts, etc.
Mahogany, Walnut Plank and Boards.
All kinds of Building Lumber cut and furnished at the shortest notice, at the lowest price. 11 25 1m

F. H. WILLIAMS,
LUMBER,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden,
PHILADELPHIA. [11 29 thstu2m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS SHEARS, ETC., at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
9 18§] Three doors above Walnut

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—CALLING at Queenstown—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
"CITY OF NEW YORK" ......Saturday, December 29
"CITY OF DUBLIN" ......Wednesday, January 2
"CITY OF CORK" ......Saturday, January 5
"CITY OF WASHINGTON" ......Saturday, January 12
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday:

First Cabin, Gold........	$90	Steerage, currency......	$35
To London..........	95	To London..........	41
To Paris...........	105	To Paris...........	50

Passage by the Wednesday steamer:—First cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent
8 7 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metalic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock.
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue above Laurel street.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS.
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
6§ No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
OLD RYE WHISKY,
FOR FAMILIES AND THE TRADE.
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL
FINE OLD SHERRY WINES,
For Families and the Trade.
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
VERY SUPERIOR BRANDY,
For Medicinal and other uses.
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL
CHAMPAGNES
OF ALL FAVORITE BRANDS.
No. 1310 CHESNUT Street.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
WINE MERCHANTS,
11 19 mw[6mrp] No. 1310 CHESNUT St.

GREAT REVOLUTION
IN THE
WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES
Pure California Champagne,

Made and prepared as if done in France, from pure California Wine, and taking the place of Imported Champagne.

The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which may give a correct idea of the quality of their Wine:—

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1866.
"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.:—
"Gentlemen:—Having given your California Champagne a thorough test we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best American Wine we have ever used We shall at once place it on our bill of fare.
"Yours truly, J. E. KINGSLEY & CO."

CALL and TRY OUR CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE
BOUCHER & CO.,
11 20 tuth 3m] No. 36 DEY Street, New York
A. MAYER, Agent, 710 SANSOM St. Philadelphia.

M. NATHANS & SONS
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,
Etc. Etc.
No. 19 North FRONT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 10 2§

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY
RICHARD PENISTAN'S
STORE AND VAULTS,
No. 439 CHESNUT STREET
Nearly Opposite the Post Office
PHILADELPHIA.
Families supplied Orders from the Country promptly tended to

JORDAN'S CELEBRATED TONIC ALE.—This truly healthful and nutritious beverage, now in use by thousands—invalids and others—has established a character for quality of material and purity of manufacture which stands unrivalled. It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior TONIC, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 2 PEAR Street. [11 7§

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21§ BEACH and PALMER Streets

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
24 3m] CORNER OF RACE.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE,
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS,
October 8, 1866,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7·30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,

At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 9·40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·35 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·05 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7·10 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downington and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7·00 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·52 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 4§

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.
Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 6 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3·30 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.
At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk
For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 6·15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.
5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1·20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5·40 P. M.
Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8·00 A. M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10·00 A. M.
Leave New York at 5·00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7·15 P. M.
Leave Erie at 5·30 P. M., arrive at New York 4·40 P. M.
Leave Erie at 9·10 A. M., arrive at New York 10·10 A. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.
For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.
And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Williamsport.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, September 24, 1866.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA AS FOLLOWS:—

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, and all intermediate stations, at 8 A. M. Mail, 3·30 P. M., Passenger.
For Woodbury, 8 A. M., 3·30 and 6 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3·30 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE

Woodbury at 7·15 and 8·40 A. M., and 4·54 P. M.
Bridgeton at 7·05 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. Freight, 6·30 P. M.
Salem at 6·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M. Freight, 5·45 P. M.
Millville at 6·55 A. M. and 3·08 P. M. Freight, 6·10 P. M.
Cape May at 11·45 A. M., Passenger and Freight.
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 9·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 7·00 A. M. will go through the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
20 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, December 24, 1866. Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad line (Saturdays excepted), stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12·30, 4·20, 6, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 4·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7·15 and 8·30 A. M., 3 and 6·30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·35 A. M., Express. 1·10 P. M., Express. 6·35 P. M., Express 8·25 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de Grace and intermediate stations at 4·00 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 9½ A. M., and 3·38 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 10·00 and 9·40 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAIN

Leaves Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express.
4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Eleventh and Market Sts. 35 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train..........................	at 8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 10 A. M. &	11 20 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express..........	at 12·00 M.
Parkesburg Train....................	at 1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation............	at 2·30 "
Lancaster Accommodation.............	at 4·00 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail.............	at 9·00 "
Philadelphia Express................	at 11·00 "

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday. Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 8·10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 631 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express..................	at 12·50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express................	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 & 2, at 8·20 A. M. &	7·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train....................	at 9·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train.....................	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line...........................	at 1·30 "
Day Express.........................	at 5·30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation............	at 9·50 "

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday. Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7·00 A. M., and Williamsport at 8·40 A. M., reach Philadelphia without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express, at 5·50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. For further information, apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 631 Chesnut St.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent, at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to
3 12 FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express.....	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant 1st class	2·25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation and Emigrant, 2d class.....................	1·30

At 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and at 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.
At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 12 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's
At 10·15 A. M., 3, 5, and 12 P. M. for Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
At 10·15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes. Daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot, as follows:—
At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
December 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 minutes A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05, minutes A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50 minutes, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4¼, 6¼, and 8 P. M.
The 5¼ P. M. train will stop at Falls, School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills, and Conshohocken only

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5 and 8¾ P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35, 11·05 minutes A. M., 1, 3, 4¼, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M., 2, 5, 6¾, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 6¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeons. Patented August 13, 1863; May 23, 1865; May 1, 1866. Address
KIMBALL & CO.,
No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
Pamphlet free. 9 27 6m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette
8 10§ GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

AMUSEMENTS.

ALL the places of public entertainment will continue their holiday performances during this and next week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This establishment was thronged yesterday afternoon and evening, to witness the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments; or, Loiterings on Enchanted Ground.* Everybody seemed delighted with the exhibition. It will be repeated to-night, with Father Kemp's Old Folks, and Miss Emma J. Nichols in admirable concert programme.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams appear in a splendid bill this evening, especially arranged for the holidays.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mr. J. S. Clarke appears this evening in the capital play of the *Knights of the Round Table.* Miss Effie Germon and the whole company in the *Naiad Queen.*

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—*Griffith Gaunt* is produced this evening in magnificent style, with Mrs. John Drew as "Kate Peyton," and Mr. F. Mordaunt and the whole company in the cast

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE.—The fairy pantomime of *Little Red Riding Hood* will be produced both this afternoon and evening, and every afternoon and evening during the week A popular drama will precede each exhibition.

A CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC will be given on Thursday evening next at the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Thirty-fifth and Bridge streets, Mantua. Selections of excellent music, together with a cantata, will be sung.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—Signor Blitz, the great Magician, holds "High Court" this evening. He has arranged an admirable programme for his young friends.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY offer an immensely attractive entertainment this evening, including the great burlesque called *New Year's Calls.*

MEXICO.

Minister Campbell to Hunt Up Juarez—Cortinas, Escobedo, and Canales to March into the Interior.

WASHINGTON, December 24.—The following despatch has just been received from Matamoras:—

The *Susquehanna*, from Havana on the 25th, arrived at Vera Cruz the 30th, and went to Tampico on the 2d. The diplomatic party steamed into the harbor on board of the gunboat *Paul Jones*, and in the town was well received by Colonel Ascension. On the 4th the party left on the *Jones*, and arrived at Brazos de Santiago on the 7th. Gen. Sherman and Mr. Campbell came to this city on the 9th, and had an interview with General Escobedo, when it was decided that Minister Campbell and Mr. Plumb would start with Escobedo for Monterey to look for Juarez, and Sherman shoved back to the States on the *Susquehanna*. Ortega and party are in Brownsville, from whence they have again issued two protests relative to their treatment while prisoners, and a card to the people of the United States. Canales and command have left here for the interior. Cortinas, who was deprived of his command, resumed it yesterday, and will soon follow. Escobedo and the balance of his troops will also soon depart—Minister Campbell and Mr. Plumb to accompany them. General Felipe B. Berriazabel will be left in command of the Rio Grande force of the Mexican army. General H. Clay Davis, one of the most prominent citizens of this border, was accidently killed with his own gun, while on a hunting excursion with some United States officers, on the 8th instant, at Rio Grande City. General Sedgwick has been relieved from command of the sub-District of the Rio Grande, and placed under arrest, and Brigadier-General Lewis G. Brown, Colonel 117th U. S. C. T., placed in command temporarily. A commander is expected on the next steamer from New Orleans. Minister Campbell will start for the interior on the 15th, and Gen. Sherman goes back to-morrow, weather permitting. A strong northerly wind prevents the *Susquehanna* from going.

The Methodist Church South.

This organization has ceased to exist. The requisite number of votes has been obtained for the "change of name," and we must speak hereafter of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Lay delegation has also been carried. We give the vote by conferences:—

	Change of Name.		Lay Delegation.	
Conferences.	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
Missouri	28	30		10
St. Louis	26	11	19	19
Arkansas	24	19	16	20
Louisville	35	31	57	10
Kentucky	45	7	47	4
West Virginia	15	7	21	1
Holston	51	2	47	7
N. W. Texas	28	—	26	—
Tennessee	55	46	—	—
Georgia	109	3	—	—

The Virginia Conference voted for both propositions.

MARRIED.

DIXON—JOHNSTON.—By Rev. W. L Gray, December 12, 1866, Mr. ELWOOD C. DIXON to Miss FANNIE J. JOHNSTON, both of Manayunk, Philadelphia. *

GRAHAM—BOWMAN.—On the 18th instant, by the Rev. William W. Diehl, Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, of Branchtown, to Miss EMMA JANE BOWMAN, of Germantown.

LETHERBURY—SHEMP.—December 11, 1866, at the Broad street M. E. Parsonage, by the Rev Thomas C. Murphy, CHARLES D. LETHERBURY, Esq., of Indianapolis Ind., and Miss CARRIE B. SHEMP, of Chester county, Pa.

DIED.

BRADSHAW.—Suddenly, on the 23d instant, Mrs. HARRIET BRADSHAW, wife of Francis Bradshaw, and daughter of William Scott, of Woodbury, N. J.

Her relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1205 Montgomery avenue, on Thursday morning next at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

CHAMBERS.—On the 23d instant, JOHN G. CHAMBERS, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1964 N. Front street on Thursday afternoon, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

LINDSEY.—On the 21st instant, in Chester county, Pa., REBECCA, wife of Joseph Lindsey, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, Davis N Sinn, No. 603 N. Tenth street, on Sixth-day, the 28th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

WORRELL.—On the 25th instant, CHARLES WORRELL, Sr., in the 51st year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also Integrity Lodge, No. 187, A. Y. M., Mark Lodge No. 214 and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, Star Hotel, No. 229 Dock street. 5

FOR YOUR NEW YEARS' DINNER WE have Ivory, Rubber, etc., handled Carvers, Game Carvers, Steels, Table and Dessert Knives, Pans, Boilers, etc.

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

DOLLY'S PLAY HOUSE MAY BE NEATLY furnished from the variety of beautiful and durable Iron Furniture in the assortment of

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

THE CHEERY SMILES AND HAPPY FEELings of Christmas times may be made to illume every washing day through the year, by presenting the head of your kitchen department with a Cog-wheel Clothes Wringer. We do not assert that these will wring dryer and quicker than any other of the 25 styles which have rubber rolls; but, so far as we have tested them, they are equal in quality, and in durability surpass them threefold. We, therefore, recommend *these*, although we keep others for sale also.

TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St. below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
Next door to Post Office.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEbrated PRESTON and the pure hard GREENWOOD COAL, Egg and Stove sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 45 4

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A CITY RESIDENCE some of the best Gold bearing Quartz Ledge, fully developed, situate in Montana Territory, and that will yield over 100 per cent. profit per annum in GOLD.

Address "MONTANA."
No. 214 North FRONT Street,
Or call at the same place from 10 till 2, until Friday, the 28th. 12 22 4t*

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

THE CHEAP STORE

FREEMAN & CO.,
Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's

HATS,

REDUCED FROM

75 Cents to 37½ Cents.
$1·00 to 75 Cents.
$1·50 to $1·00.
$2·00 to $1·50.
$3·00 to $2·00.

IN ALL THE NEW STYLES AND SHA

We have also made a Great Reduction in our STOCK OF

MILLINERY GOODS.

10 26 2m FREEMAN & CO.

MILLINERY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A Cheap and Substantial Gift.

Attention is called to my elegant assortment of RIBBONS, suitable for Scarfs; FEATHERS, FLOWERS, BONNETS, and YOUNG LADIES' HATS, prepared specially for the HOLIDAY SEASON, and selling at greatly reduced prices.

MADEMOISELLE KEOGH,
11 6 tuth5m No 904 WALNUT Street.

SPLENDID OPENING OF FALL AND WINTER STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dressmakers, now ready. 9 20 6m

---

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY for the Holidays. Also, Silk Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers and Frames. Ladies who make their own Bonnets supplied with all the materials. 7 18§

SKATING PARKS.

SKATING. SKATING

HARRISON SKATING PARK,

BERKS STREET, Between Second and Front Sts.

Cars of the Fifth and Sixth streets, Union, and Second and Third Street lines run direct to the Park

The Ice is in fine condition for Skating, and the Park is open to the public.

The Unsurpassed Accommodations, Brilliantly Illuminated Park, Convenience to the Cars, and a Full Band of Music recommend

HARRISON PARK,

As one of the best in the city.

The morning being reserved exclusively for ladies practicing and desiring instructions, no children will be admitted until after 2 o'clock P. M.

Season Tickets, $3. Children's Season Tickets, $1. Single admissions, 25 cents.

1t* J. C. HOFFMAN, Superintendent.

SPLENDID SKATING AT THE

NATIONAL SKATING PARK,

TWENTY-FIRST STREET and COLUMBIA AVENUE,

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING!

This is the Ladies' Park! Where Pleasure Reigns Without Rudeness!

MUSIC THIS EVENING!

Take the Ridge Avenue Cars.
Single Admission, 25 cents. 1t*

SKATING! SKATING! SKATING!
SKATING! SKATING! SKATING!
ON THE ARCTIC PARK,
ON THE ARCTIC PARK,
EIGHTH AND COLUMBIA AVENUE, THIS DAY.
EIGHTH AND COLUMBIA AVENUE, THIS DAY.
SKATING BY MOONLIGHT
THIS EVENING.
THE UNITED STATES BRASS BAND
IN ATTENDANCE.
ACCESS BY THE TENTH, EIGHTH, GIRARD AVENUE, AND UNION CARS.
SEASON TICKETS $3·00.
12 21tf E. H. HAYHURST, SUPERINTENDENT.

SKATING! SKATING!

WEST PHILADELPHIA

SKATING PARK,

THIRTY-FIRST and WALNUT Streets.

ICE SPLENDID—SMOOTH AS GLASS.

Admission, 25 cents. Season Tickets, $3.

Only a few minutes ride in MARKET Street or WALNUT Street Cars. 1t*

CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
FIFTEENTH AND WALLACE STREETS.

SKATING WITH MUSIC THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING. Gas Light Illumination this evening. [1t

---

THE SKATORIAL QUEEN,

The Greatest Skater of the Age, is Coming Next Week to Park,

THIRTY-FIRST and WALNUT Sts.

12 26 4t*

SKATES.

SKATES!—SKATES!!—SKATES!!!—PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
No. 409 CHESNUT Street,
have just received the largest assortment of Ladies and Gents', Girls' and Boys' Skates ever offered by them. We have fitted up a room exclusively for Ladies, for the sale of Ice Skates, Parlor Skates, and Skates of every description

Also—RUBBER SHOES,
SKATING MUFFS,
SKATING JACKETS,
and every description of Rubber Goods, Parlor Croquet, Parlor Base Ball, by
WILSON, HAUER & CO.,
12 4 1m No. 409 CHESNUT Street.

CASH AND DEED BOXES, AND A FULL assortment of Stationers' Tin Goods, at MOSS & CO. S, No. 432 CHESNUT Street. 10 17 wa2t

---

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA

Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment *of Diseases in his specialty.* QUICK THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office No 44 N. SEVENTH Street above Filbert. 12 22 5t

DRY GOODS.

INAUGURATION

OF

A CHEAP DEPARTMENT

IN

LADIES' CLOAKS.

ONE THOUSAND

GARMENTS,

From $5·00 to $25·00,

BEING IN MANY CASES ABOUT

ONE HALF

THE CURRENCY VALUE.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
NO. 920 CHESNUT ST.

ALL OUR

PARIS CLOAKS,

AS WELL AS

FINE GARMENTS

Of Our Own Manufacture,

ARE THIS DAY REDUCED

25 PER CENT.

BELOW FORMER PRICES.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 CHESNUT St.

OUR STOCK

OF

LADIES' DRESS FURS

IS THIS SEASON

THE LARGEST AND CHOICEST

WE HAVE EVER EXHIBITED.

It comprises

RUSSIAN SABLE,

The most valuable of all Furs.

HUDSON BAY SABLE.

Which ranks next in elegance and variety to the Russian.

EASTERN AMERICAN SABLE.

A popular and durable Fur.

ERMINE,

ASTRACHAN,

RUSSIAN SQUIRREL

GREY CRIMEAN,

PERSIANNE,

FINE CHINCHILLA

Besides many other varieties.

EVERY GARMENT

Has been critically examined, and none allowed to be displayed for sale unless perfect in every respect

All FURS sold by us are warranted NATURAL COLOR.

FURS cleaned, altered, and repaired.

SHIPPING FURS BOUGHT.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

USEFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The subscribers have received some choice articles of Dry Goods, eminently suitable, from their usefulness and rarity, to make

Acceptable Christmas Presents,

Such as EXTRA BED BLANKETS, The finest made.
SPLENDID DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, in sets.
NAPKINS to match.
FRENCH DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS. Unique designs.
FRINGED FRENCH TABLE CLOTHS.
FRINGED FRENCH NAPKINS AND DOYLIES.
SUPERIOR FRENCH DAMASK TOWELS, With and without Fringes.
FANCY AND HUCKABACK TOWELS, French and English Colored Borders and Fringe.
MARSEILLES QUILTS, extra fine.
EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.

Also, in our fancy stock, which can be sold at the lowest price:—

LADIES' EMBROIDERED CAMBRIC HDKFS., with Initials.
CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERED AND HEMMED, with Initials.
EMBROIDERED LACE AND MUSLIN SETS, in very great variety, etc.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
9 14 thstu6mrp) **No. 1008 CHESNUT St.**

FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN

OVERCOATINGS

Of all grades, from late Auction Sales,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Heavy and Medium Coatings,

FANCY GOODS FOR SUITS,

CASSIMERES FROM 80 CENTS TO $1·50,

With a Full Line of Goods for Men's and Boys' Wear.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND St.,
12 21 6t ABOVE WILLOW.

JAMES McMULLAN,
Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,
Has just received his first FALL IMPORTATION

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied for many years, and will be found very superior for family use

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

AMERICAN BLANKETS

Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICA FLANNELS always on hand.

His stock of GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete, with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,
11 28 1m] **No. 700 CHESNUT Street.**

EYRE & LANDELL
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.
ARE OFFERING SOME FINE GOODS LOW FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
EXPENSIVE LONG SHAWLS.
LYONS CLOAK VELVETS.
MAGNIFICENT SILKS.
RICHEST PLAID POPLINS.
FINEST REPS AND POPLINS.
MELODEON AND PIANO COVERS.
ROB ROY WOOLLEN SHAWLS.
P. S.—MERRIMAC PRINTS, FAST COLORS AND NEW STYLES.
PREMIUM BLANKETS. 11 2 mws

LADIES' CLOAKS.

PRICES REDUCED VERY LOW

TO CLOSE OUT STOCK,

AT

AGNEW & ENGLISH'S,
No. 25 South NINTH Street,
11 28 fmw1mrp ABOVE CHESNUT.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

In Anticipation of Removal to
N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

White Goods,
Laces and Lace Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Ladies and Gents, every variety.
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Veils, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Etc,

Embracing Novelties Adapted for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.
No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

1866!—SHAWL EXHIBITION
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN ST

We are prepared to show one of the very finest stock of Shawls in this city of every grade,

FROM $1·50 UP TO $80,

Most of which are auction purchases, and are under regular prices. We invite an examination.

Long and Square Paisley Shawls
Long and Square Broche Shawls.
Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls.
Long and Square Blanket Shawls
Stella Shawls, Breakfast Shawls, etc. etc.

We would also invite attention to our

BLANKETS.

Excellent All wool Blankets for $6. [10 3 3m
Finer qualities at $7 $8 $9, $10, $11, $12, and $14.
In fact, our general stock is worthy the attention of all buyers of Dry Goods who wish to buy cheap.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE.

828 ARCH STREET.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Fine Table Cloths.

Fine Napkins and Doylies.

Fine Damask Towels.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs,

Gents' Handkerchiefs,

NEW STYLES.

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

LINEN GOODS

IN THE CITY. 11 12 3lrp

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street,

ABOVE RACE.

FANCY GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Ladies' Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, 28, 31, 37½ cents, etc.
Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 37½, 50, 62½ cents, etc.
Gents' fine quality Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' and Gents' plain Linen Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves, all prices.
Paris Silk Fans, Imported Inkstands, etc.
Ladies' Companions, Morocco Satchels, etc.
Large assortment Portemonnaies all prices.
Broche Scarfs, 85 cents.
Dolls from auction, etc.
Misses' and Ladies' Balmorals.
All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Best American Prints, 18¾ cents.
Bargains in Ladies' Merino Vests, $1·37½.
Misses', Ladies' and Gents' Merino Goods

FARIES & WARNER,
9 29§] No. 229 North NINTH Street, above Race.

N. B.—Will open to-day, one case of yard-wide Bleached Muslin, at 26 cents, same goods now selling at 31 cents. Bargains in all wool Blankets, at $4 75.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED,

Several Lots of Goods Suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, consisting of—
Handsome Worked Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, from 25 cents up to $1·25.
Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.
Misses' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 20, 25, 28, 30, and 40 cents.
Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, all linen, 37½, 45, 50, and 62½ cents.
Boys' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 15 and 20, cents.
Several lots of Ladies' Companions, Purses, and Portemonnaies, Glove Boxes, Pencil Boxes, and Toilet Sets, Fancy Perfumery, etc.
Paris Silk Fans of our own importation, very cheap.
A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves.
Misses' Cloth Gloves.
Ladies' and Misses' White Cloth Gloves.
A large lot of Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants.
Bargains in All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Heavy Shaker Flannels.
Heavy Grey and Red Twilled Flannels.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

N. B.—Just opened, 10,000 yards BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED MUSLINS, at the very lowest prices; lower than they have been sold for several years. 10 22

WHOLESALE COTTON YARN
COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.
R. T. WHITE & CO.,
Manufacturer's Agents for the sale of
COTTON WARPS AND SKEIN YARNS, all numbers.
HOSIERY YARNS in the skein or cop.
COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND LINEN CARPET CHAIN.
JUTE FILLING, for Venetian Carpets
GILLING, SEINE, AND FLAX TWINES.
EXTRA HEAVY BLACK WADDING FOR CLOTHIERS' USE Etc
No. 237 MARKET Street, Phila.
R T WHITE. J. E. DU BOIS.
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T. SIMPSON'S SONS,
No. 922 ......PINE STREET..........No. 924

Dealers in Linens, White and Dress Goods, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs Plain and Hemstitched, Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Plate Brushes, Combs, Plain and Fancy Soaps, Perfumery, Imported and Domestic Puffs and Puff Boxes, and an endless variety of Notions.

Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents', and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and German Hosiery in Cotton Merino, and Wool.

Crib, Cradle and Bed Blankets.

Marseilles, Allendale, Lancaster, and Honey Comb Quilts.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Plain and Colored Bordered, German Roll, Russia and American Crash. Burlaps.

Ballardvale, Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades

A full line of Nursery Diapers of all widths at

T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
Nos. 922 and 24 PINE Street.
9

DRY GOODS.

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.

MILLINERY GOODS.

REAL LACE GOODS

A Liberal Discount to the Trade. [11 30 fmw

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628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round.
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs $1·10; and 40 springs $1·25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes and prices.

Manufactory and Salesrooms
No. 628 ARCH Street,
12 6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

DAMAGED BLANKETS.—WE WILL OFFER a good fine double bed all-wool White Blanket for three dollars and fifty cents ($3 50) per pair; better for $4 per pair; better for $4 50 per pair; extra large size for $5 per pair; extra heavy and superior for $6 per pair; largest 12 4 for $7 per pair; extra for $8 per pair.

This stock of Blankets is very slightly stained on about one-half of them; the others are perfect. They are direct from the mill. They are less than the wool cost; less than they were sold for before the war, and as good a bargain as we ever sold.

E. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
10 No. 1021 MARKET Street.

CLOTHING.

SWAAB'S

STATES UNION

CLOTHING HALL,

No. 606 MARKET STREET. No. 606

A most complete stock of

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

WE HAVE SMALL EXPENSES, AND CAN AFFORD TO SELL WITH SMALL PROFITS.

Fine Eskimo Beaver Overcoats, only $26; fine Beaver Overcoats, any desirable color, $22; frosted Beaver Overcoats $26; very fine Chinchilla Overcoats, only $27; frosted Beaver Suits, containing coat, pants, and vest, $30; fine short Beaver Sacks, from $10 to $24; dark grey Harris Cassimere Suits, coat, pants, and vest, $23; do silk mixed, only $24; black Sack Coats, from $10 to $20; Business Coats, from $7 to $14; Pants and Vests to match, from $7 to $14; Boys' Coats, from $6 to $14; Pants, from $1 75 to $9.

Come and convince yourselves. 11 14 3m 8p

GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.
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THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTHING
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AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
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AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
NO. 734 MARKET STREET,
NO. 734 MARKET STREET,
11 17 ws2m One Door below Eighth.

PRICES REDUCED.

Making and trimming Oversacks, $19; Frock Coats, $16; Dress Sacks, $12; Pants and Vests, $3·50 each, in good style. On hand a general assortment of goods at low prices.

C. S. HIMMELWRIGHT,
12 22 1m No. 234 N. FOURTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER,
Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street.

C. C. MACKEY has removed (temporarily) to No. 421 Commerce street.

SALES OF STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and Personal Property of all kinds, will be attended to personally, on reasonable terms, at the premises of the owners.

Wanted—A LARGE STORE for the Auction Business. 12 21 10t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

CARD.—The Sale of SHEFFIELD PLATED GOODS, announced to take place this and Monday morning, has been unavoidably postponed in consequence of the non-arrival of the steamer from New York. The Sale will take place during the ensuing week, due announcement of which will be given. 12 22

IMPORTANT SALE OF PATENT ELECTRO SILVER-PLATED WARE, IVORY TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
From the old establishment of Joseph Deakin & Sons, manufacturers by royal authority, Spring Street Works, Sheffield, England, to take place at
SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No 1020 CHESNUT Street,
To-morrow (Thursday) and Friday Mornings,
At 10 o'clock.

Full particulars in catalogues now ready. This will be most positively the last sale of these desirable goods this season.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK
AUCTIONEERS,
518§ No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE—500 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, GERMANTOWN FANCY KNIT AND HOSIERY GOODS, ETC. ETC., by Catalogue, on a credit
On Thursday,
December 27, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a general assortment of seasonable and desirable goods. 1t

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

MERRY CHRISTMAS

AND

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

GOULD & CO.,

UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,

CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

AND

Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,

(Opposite Christ Church.)

Invite all their old customers, and as many new ones as will come, to see their elegant and large assortment of FURNITURE, suitable for presents or otherwise.
2 16 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc etc.

P. P. GUSTINE
8 1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS DRAWINGS ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET.

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